





HOME NEWS

# Prison officers' leaders decide on industrial action after dispute arbitration is refused

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Leaders of the Prison Officers' Association decided yesterday on official industrial action. Plans will be put to a national delegates' conference next week, and although the decision of the national executive, it is thought to be unlikely to do so.

The dispute, which is over payment for meal breaks, led to the setting up of the May inquiry into prisons in 1973, after prison governors told Mr. Merlyn Rees, the then Home Secretary that "total breakdown was imminent in the prison system".

Mr. Colin Steel, chairman of the association, said yesterday: "We have been extremely responsible. It is obviously going to mean some restriction in prisoners' activities. There is no more aware of what results from any curtailment of prisoners' activities than the prison officers."

Plans would be aimed at causing hardship to the Prison Department rather than the prison population, as any action would have to be dealt with by the prison officers. "With the massive overcrowding we have any prisoner reaction would be catastrophic."

He hoped Mr. William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, and the department would reconsider the merits of the officers' claim that the pay issue should go to arbitration. According to prison officers yesterday, Mr. Whitelaw's refusal to agree to arbitration has triggered the plans for industrial action. He refused the claim at a meeting with them on Tuesday, though they say they have told him they would abide by an arbitrator's findings.

Apart from the merits of the prison officers' case, the sticking point seems to be money. The officers want retrospective payments going back to 1975 which, according to one estimate yesterday, would cost an extra £5m.

The officers claim that there is an anomaly over payments for meal breaks between two different systems of shift working. In one, officers say, they are paid for the extra duty back to confine extra duty afterwards.

But in identical circumstances in the other system the officers do not get paid for meal breaks. But opinions differ as to how similar the systems are. The Home Office yesterday had no comment to make.

The decision to take action

comes at a bad time. Apart from the massive overcrowding and no sign of sufficient money for the systematic replacement of ancient prisons, the Prison Department is having to transfer prisoners to local establishments because of their decaying fabric.

From November, a wing at Brixton housing remand prisoners with medical needs will be closed to allow urgent reconstruction work to take place, and inmates will be rehoused elsewhere in the establishment.

Some of the other prisoners awaiting trial at Brixton will be transferred to Wormwood Scrubs, part of which will become a local prison serving the higher courts in the London area.

The young offenders at present in Wormwood Scrubs will be transferred to other young prisoner centres including Chelmsford and a new centre being established at Rochester.

The Home Office said that some of the prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs prison hospital, housing drug addicts, alcoholics and sex offenders, would be transferred to Grendon Prison, Buckinghamshire, when accommodation was ready, probably early in the new year.

# The ebullient Mr Chapple bounces back

By Paul Routledge and Donald McIntyre

Mr. Frank Chapple, the controversially moderate electrician's leader, strode from TUC headquarters in Bloomsbury yesterday with undiminished ebullience, saying to unimpressed reporters that he was "relieved" at being dismissed from a top general council committee.

It was, he insisted with a grin, one commitment less. "It's another afternoon I have saved."

Treating journalists chasing him down Great Russell Street to more of his characteristically colourful prose about the 'Isle of Grain lagers', he went off, presumably to contemplate the uncertain future facing the country's eighth largest union.

Exclusion from the TUC's Finance and General Purposes Committee by his own colleagues on the general council and the threat of suspension from the congress in a few weeks' time did not prevent him from being unanimously re-elected chairman of the TUC National Industries Committee yesterday afternoon.

That vote was typical of his ability to bounce back. And he explained his attitude to adversity as being problems when he was in the "inner cabinet". His outspokenness, caught up with him yesterday when the general council, by practically a two-to-one majority, agreed that he should no longer serve on the TUC's "inner cabinet".

Mr. Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who did not disguise his own dismay at the move, catalogued some of Mr. Chapple's "offences". His statements in a newspaper article, no less about the unhappy May 14 Day of Action; his comments on the TUC's ill-fated trip to Poland.



Mr Chapple at TUC headquarters yesterday. One commitment less.

To those may be added his condemnatory remarks about hospital strikers during the 1979 "winter of discontent"; his union's espousal of private health care for contracting electricians; and other choice comments about unions, their leaders and strikers that have irritated his colleagues.

Exception was taken, Mr. Murray said, not just to what Mr. Chapple said, but to the way in which he said it. In the view of Mr. Alan Fisher, chairman of the TUC and leader of the public employees' union, NUPE, his views were "unacceptable" to the general council. "He is not a fit and proper person to be a member of the finance committee," he added.

Mr. Murray agreed that it was "pure coincidence" that

ing of senior general council members, which, after each annual congress, determine who shall sit on which committees.

The coup to remove him from the "inner cabinet" was planned and prepared in advance. It was orchestrated by the mighty Transport and General Workers' Union, which can count on many supporting votes on the general council from union leaders who, at the TGWU's 2,086,281 block vote, dominate the TUC.

Grain, also, the TUC's largest affiliate, still targets since last year's TUC two-starved 15 months ago with a strike by 15,000 which hardly made headlines, even in the local press.

At its roots, however, was a new determination by the Central Electricity Generating Board to exert control as a cost-cutting exercise by imposing on its contractors a bonus ceiling for craftsmen of £2.60 an hour.

In the event every group affected, including the staff, accepted the latest CEB-imposed terms except one. The TUC's General Secretary, Mr. Len Murray, and the Municipal Workers' Union (MWMU) lagers and their assignees, responsible for installing boilers, pipes and turbines, refused to accept the new bonus ceiling and have not worked at the site since.

The CEB is the fuse that will bring in a Congress Home yesterday.

The board, though it has never said so, might still be prepared to close the project after the completion of unit one if no agreement acceptable to it can be found before then.

There now seems to be a fortnight to decide the issue.

# Three Coral casinos lose licences

Three of Coral Leisure Group's London casino licences were cancelled yesterday by South Westminster licensing justices on the ground that the company had failed to "fit and proper" to retain them.

The Curzon Rouse Club, Curzon Street, the International Sporting Club, Berkeley Square, and the Palm Beach Casino, Berkeley Street, at Mayfair, were raided by the licensing crime squad last November.

Similar proceedings are outstanding against Coral's fourth London casino, Cruckford's, which was also raided but is answerable to a different licensing board.

During the 18-day hearing, evidence was given of theft, illegal credit, the returning of punters' cheques, and other commissions and misappropriation of foreign currency at the London clubs. Mr. John Marjorie, QC, who appeared for the Metropolitan Police, said the clubs had "suffered a variety of offences by employees and directors" and that the company had demonstrated a lack of ability or perhaps a lack of desire to ensure that the spirit and the letter of the law was adhered to.

Disqualification orders, a further sanction which would have prevented the premises being used as casinos for up to five years, were not imposed. Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, on behalf of brand Metropolitan Police, said the clubs had been awarded the £44,000 licence by the Metropolitan Police and £12,000 by the Gaming Board, but the clubs can remain open pending an appeal by Coral to Knightsbridge Crown Court.

Criminal charges are outstanding against 16 Coral directors and employees, including Mr. Bernard Coral, former chairman of the casino division. An extradition warrant has been issued for Mr. Alan Ware, a former deputy managing director, but he has not been detained.

# Councillors defy Heseltine ruling on overspending

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Waltham Forest Borough Council, one of the 14 authorities penalized by the Government, because of excessive spending, yesterday defied its decision with a decision to make no reduction in its current budget.

The council faces losing a £30,000 grant unless it makes the required cuts by November, but its resources committee recommended no cuts. The full council will consider the matter on October 9.

Yesterday's meeting condemned the decision by Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, as an "arbitrary and unjustified action."

The council is to inform the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which has already protested about Mr. Heseltine's decision, of its position, and wants the association to consider the possibility of taking legal action to prevent the penalties being imposed.

Mr. Roy Shaw, leader of Camden Borough Council, top of the list of the 14 offenders and due to lose £2.2m in grants, said his council had not yet decided on its reaction. "Whatever option is chosen, it is bound to cause either a much increased rate burden on the people of the borough, or cuts in services."

# Whitehall accused of Stansted cover-up

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

The Government was accused yesterday by the Country Landowners' Association of concealing the full social and environmental implications of the proposed third London airport at Stansted.

The association said that, on the available evidence, expansion could not stop at 15 million passengers a year. The Government's advisory committee on airports policy had concluded that the new airport would be required to handle 50 million passengers a year and so would become twice the size of Heathrow.

According to Mr. George Lillingston, the association's president, about 4,000 acres of high-grade, arable farmland would be required for the airport extension alone. But that was only the beginning, he said. Another government document, the report of the Study Group on South East Airports, had indicated that some 210,000 people would be needed to service the new development. Another 15,000 acres would thus be required for new housing.

Those calculations took no account of the inevitable demand for land for industrial development, which would accompany the construction of a new international airport.

"The existing rural environment would be destroyed and the towns of Bishop's Cleeve, Great Dunmow, and surrounding areas of high landscape value would be totally destroyed by two or more new towns," the association's statement said. "These would cover an area three times the size of Harlow New Town or an area slightly larger than the city of Leicester."

Association members yesterday pledged themselves to oppose with every means at their disposal "the physical and psychological rape of a beautiful and beautiful part of Essex. Before next year's public inquiry they had to impress upon the British public as a whole, and not just local people, the devastating effect that the airport would have."

Mr. Robin Neville, a local landowner and a member of the association's Essex committee, said that the people of the area had twice before successfully opposed the designation of Stansted, and they were ready to fight to defend their interests once more. He was confident of raising at least £100,000 to put the association's case at the inquiry.

"The trouble is that all those years we have been dealing with certain politicians and civil servants who have all along wanted Stansted and are still determined to get it," he said.

# Building society hopes to give house as draw prize

By Margaret Stone

Will the chance, once every three months, of winning a £40,000 house bring money pouring into the coffers of the Abbey National Building Society?

Mr. Clive Thornton, chief general manager of the Abbey National, the second largest building society in the country, hopes to be able to offer the version of the premium bond lottery early next year.

The society has been mulling over the idea of a lottery since the summer. The original idea of a regular cash prize has been abandoned because of Inland Revenue objections, but the society now believes it has the answer.

Instead of a cash prize, the society hopes to offer a house (maybe with a cash option) worth around £40,000 as the principal prize in the quarterly lottery with smaller prizes offering home improvements such as a new kitchen or bathroom.

Where appropriate, Abbey National would pay any capital transfer tax required. The revenue's original objections were that the scheme could be construed as avoidance. Although qualifying investments would earn a little interest, say 5 per cent rather than the recommended rate of 10 per cent, the revenue would

lose its tax take on the difference. After taking legal and tax opinion, the Abbey National believes it has found a compromise acceptable to the revenue. It is still being debated.

If the taxman's approval is given, it will take up to two months to get the scheme off the ground, so the earliest it could be expected would be the beginning of 1981.

Meanwhile, the society intends to announce a new scheme for elderly investors on October 15. That is the market the Governor with its extensions to index-linked "granny bonds" due in November. The Abbey National has already told the Building Societies Association of its plans.

In another move to keep its investors and borrowers happy, the society, from the beginning of next month, will specify the date when home loan monies will be available to borrowers. Traditionally, would-be buyers have been told to come back in three, four, six, eight or even 12 weeks, depending on the length of the mortgage queue.

The new system, which will be published in the report, said yesterday that the broadness of the definition was the main reason for the slow development of intermediate treatment programmes.

"The main advantage of intermediate treatment is also its flexibility and it responds to local needs, but that makes it vague and woolly. The lack of tangibility makes it difficult to fund and hampers collaboration between the various agencies."

The research, which was based on intermediate treatment programmes in three local authorities, found that it was difficult to cost the treatment because the vagueness of the idea did not correspond with normal accounting methods. But the report suggests that the treatment costs about 40 per cent on average of the equivalent expense of removing a child from home and placing him in a residential home.

Uncertainty over definitions

# Warning by Mr Prior to management

By Our Labour Staff

Industrial managers were warned yesterday by a Cabinet minister against relying on the law to improve their industrial relations.

Mr. James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, told an Industrial Society conference in London that the Employment Act had been necessary to deal with abuses.

He added: "It is seductive and dangerously misleading to think that the law alone can produce good industrial relations. That state of affairs can only be produced by people, the people directly involved in the business of work."

Renewing his appeal for greater involvement by employees, Mr. Prior said that managers and employees "must give the Employment Act a chance to work."

# Gang of three now 'a gang of thousands'

By Our Labour Staff

The "Campaign for Labour Victory" yesterday issued a rallying call against a left-wing takeover for next week's Labour Party conference.

In a full-page advertisement in the party's newspaper *Labour Weekly*, the campaign urged support for the moderate leaders, the so-called gang of three: Dr. David Owen, opposition spokesman on Energy, Mr. William Rodgers, spokesman on defence, and Mr. Shirley Williams, a former Minister of Education.

The three, in an open letter, gave a warning that the future of the party was at stake unless a stand was taken against left-wing domination.

The advertisement, signed by more than 300 party members, will be seen by thousands of Labour delegates as they assemble at Blackpool over the weekend for the conference, which opens on Monday.

Mr. Alexander McGowan, the campaign's organizing secretary, said: "Those who have put their names to this advertisement are not well-known public figures but ordinary grass roots Labour people."

# Soccer chief killed

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Mr. Thomas Silk, aged 59, vice-chairman of West Bromwich Albion football club, and Ruth, his wife, were killed when their light aircraft, piloted by Mr. Silk, crashed to the south of France. They were returning from Freeton for the game against Everton last night.

# IRA murder policeman in border terror campaign

By Christopher Thomas

A full-time police reservist was murdered by the Provisional IRA last Tuesday night in the south Fermanagh border area.

Mr. Ernest Johnston, aged 36, married with two sons, aged five and three, was shot by men with rifles while he was putting his car into the garage at his home near Magheravally, about two miles from the border.

He ran a small farm with his father, who is semi-retired, but it was up for sale. Mr. Johnston wanted to move because of fears for his safety.

This year the IRA has been conducting a campaign of terror against members of the security forces in the area. Mr. Johnston was the fourth to die in June. "Thousands" of Protestants marched to a rally in the border village of Newtownbutler to

# Weedkiller safety guide issued after serious fire

By a Staff Reporter

Fires involving the weedkiller sodium chlorate have led the Health and Safety Executive to publish guidelines on its use and storage.

The executive said there had been a particularly serious fire at a warehouse in London, which had been a particularly serious fire at a warehouse in London, which had been a particularly serious fire at a warehouse in London.

The executive recommends that the chemical be kept in the open on concrete, not in plastic drums, and that it should be stored in a well-ventilated area.

There should be no smoking in the area and the fire brigade should be told exactly where large quantities of sodium chlorate are stored and processed.

Storage and use of Sodium Chlorate (Stationery Office, 1980, 15p).

# Mental patients bullied, former male nurse claims

By Lucy Hodges

Patients in hospitals for the mentally handicapped are in danger of mistreatment and abuse, according to a book published today.

This exposure of such hospitals, which contains the diaries of a male nurse who worked for more than 10 months in a hospital for the mentally handicapped, describes a world in which staff dominate patients and patients are dependent on the staff.

"Each patient's conduct is continually open to judgement," Joanna Ryan, the author, says. "The staff themselves are subject to a rigid and divisive hierarchy." She was appointed the first woman fellow of King's College, Cambridge, in 1970.

A picture of harassment, bullying and abuse by nurses, as well as a lack of privacy and respect for patients, is presented by Mr. Frank Thomas, the former nurse.

Short back and sides, no one is allowed to refuse, he writes. "Choices of reinforcers from a communal pile, communal underwear and socks. Communal combs and brushes. Meals were treated as military operations. Bath time was chaotic and drugs were seen as the most effective way of controlling patients. The nurses as a primary interest in the physical care of patients, keeping them clean and fed, on the physical care of the wards, keeping them clean and tidy."

Mr. Thomas writes: "bed and you get praised, and you get a party. You get accused of looting. Thomas said he tried to tell the staff that they were being bullied and that they were being bullied."

The book emphasizes the difficult job the nurse has to do and how their work is undervalued. It also shows how they lack support. The politics of mental illness, Joanna Ryan says.

Shell proposal to drill for oil in New Forest

By Nicholas Hirst

Shell UK is planning to drill for oil in the New Forest. Before work can begin, the company needs a production licence from the Department of Energy and planning permission from Hampshire County Council. An application for a licence has been submitted.

Drilling, if allowed, will take place next year and last six to eight weeks with further testing if anything is found.

This decision to apply for permission to drill comes after seismic surveys revealed structures that might be oil or gas. In May Shell applied for permission to drill two other wells, one four miles from Romsey, Hampshire, and another on Forestry Commission land between Farley and East Grimstead in Wiltshire. The application for the latest well is for a site two miles south-east of Lyndhurst.

Oil profits attacked: The Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Stuart Blanch, yesterday attacked oil companies for their excessive profits and criticized companies whose sole aim was to make profit.

"There are some people who seem to me to be making excessive profits in relation to the size of their operation, the number of people they employ and their amount of capital investment."

He mentioned BP and Shell in declaring he was no lover of oil companies. "They do make enormous profits, some of which could be used to cultivate alternative industries."

During visits to worker co-operatives in Skelmersdale, Lancashire, and a trust set up to foster small businesses in St. Helens, Merseyside, he urged big business to help to alleviate unemployment by putting excess profits into co-operatives.

# Complaints cooked the good life goose

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

"Citizens attempting to 'cook the good life' and fire off letters in a 'vast response' for 'huge increases in noise activity by local authorities'."

The case of the Harlequin goose, the Harrogate farm and the cockatoo, crowned in the centre of Manchester among the most notorious examples, charged by the Environmental Health Officers Association, which publishes its annual report yesterday.

After the neighbours complained, the Harlequin farm was closed and the cockatoo was moved to a new home.

The report comments on the range of complaints, including dog barking, crowing cock, and a "vast response" for "huge increases in noise activity by local authorities."

The number of complaints against domestic premises increased last year by one from 17,980 to 24,472. Prosecutions of the perpetrators rose from 28 to 159.

Development of new premises failed to appreciate how much noise was caused by the new premises, especially at night, when blanketing noise sources as traffic are reduced.

Mr. Roy Emerson, director of housing and environment, said the report delivered a "wake-up call" to local authorities about the effect of the council's spending cuts.

"If public or private standards are reduced, multiple and the noise level will rise. It is the responsibility of local authorities to maintain their control equipment, if controls are eased, the old fashioned rule of common sense must be applied. The middle who are the acceptable, unacceptable, the reason from the unreasonable, required more than ever."

There was a real danger of dropping standards, Mr. Emerson said. "If we were to cut, companies, cutting hygiene standards, environmental health reports, BPA, 19, Governor Place, 1, SW1X 7JL, 12."

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Woman's body found

The body of Miss Penny Isaacs, aged 22, of Elm Lane, Sudbury, was found yesterday after being depressed over a broken romance, has been found in a disused garage next door to her home.

Weather forecast and recordings

By Nicholas Hirst

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### Our Correspondent

**dict of  
side  
writer**

## Typical family' policies are satisfactory, report says

and life term  
killer of  
aged eight

## Two remanded on four murder charges

## Councils told to control cost of local transport

A black and white photograph showing a person standing in a forest, looking up at a large, bright, circular opening in the canopy, possibly a 'tree hole' or a large gap in the trees. The person is small in the frame, emphasizing the scale of the opening. The forest floor is covered in leaves and branches, and the overall atmosphere is mysterious and natural.

**Autumn sun and an early morning walker at Loughton Camp, Epping Forest, Essex.**

## Life-saving relic of Britain's worst pit disaster found

From Ronald Kershaw.

the middle of the day shift. A second explosion next morning killed rescue workers and it was thought that no one could have survived the blast which shattered the pit headgear.

Next day a policeman on duty at the pithead heard the shaft

# Victoria air terminal to shut as BA cuts costs

**By Arthur Read  
Air Correspondent**

Victoria air terminal, London, traditional starting point for air journeys all over the world by British Airways and its predecessors, BOAC and Imperial Airways, is to close on 31 December 1976 as part of the BAA economy drive.

The airline said last week that it is to withdraw services a week this winter as part of a programme of staff recruiting and capital spending, closing Victoria terminal will cost more than £50,000 in the first year as well as an extra £1.2m for replacement buses.

Passengers will use Heathrow Airport, Transport for London service between Victoria and Heathrow, via Hyde Park Corner and Cromwell Road, or the London Underground railway extension to the airport.

The opening of this extension in 1977 changed the tradition of millions of passengers using Victoria terminal. In 1976 the terminal and Heathrow in 1976 to 1978 carried 170,000 passengers northbound and 650,000 southbound; but in 1978 to 1979, the first full year after the underground extension opened, 210,000 were halved.

BAA added that when the Heathrow Express service to the airport from the old BAA terminal at Woodlands ceased in April, 1976, the number of passengers using the service from Victoria increased briefly, but were not

## Challenge to motorway objectors

## Prudential profile No.5: Kenneth Fleet reporting



*Kenneth Fleet, leading financial journalist and City Editor of the Sunday Express, talks to Eric Chapman Prudential Chief Surveyor, and Duncan Hall, Chief Executive, Corby District Council, on site in Corby.*

**“On site with the Prudential at Corby, I find a sign of hope for a town’s future.”**

acre development out to tender. Our Surveyors produced a report in February and it was approved by the Prudential Board in March. We hope to start work on the ground very soon, and to have factory units available as soon as possible.

**Fleet:** Mr Chapman, what is your role?

**Chapman:** My responsibilities cover all the Pru's property assets. I have a first-class estate department with two deputy chief surveyors, about 100 qualified surveyors, architects, engineers and so on.

**Fleet:** You are not merely property investors but developers, managers, architects ....

**Chapman:** Our philosophy, ever since we started investing in property in 1864, has been to do the whole job ourselves because we think that a landlord should have a very close relationship with his tenants. We want our tenants to feel that they can always approach us if they have any problems.

**Fleet:** You made a fast decision on Corby. Is this characteristic of the property department of a large insurance company?

**Chapman:** We, certainly, are geared to give prompt decisions. Where the issues are more complex, or involve very large sums of money, and we have to go higher up the Prudential scale, a very quick decision is always available.

**Fleet:** How far is Corby Council involved?

**Duncan Hall (Corby District Council):**  
We wanted to provide small advance factory units on Oakley Hay, starting with 20 units of from

1,500 sq. ft. to 3,000-3,500 sq. ft., to attract the smaller businesses in the locality. With the help of our agents, we have already reserved half of them for engineering, servicing, manufacturing and warehousing. We see our involvement as a partnership with the Prudential. We are responsible for the management and for letting the units, and Drivers Jonas are acting for us.

**Fleet:** Is it a good idea to have this kind of co-operation between a local authority and a commercial company?

**Hall:** It's essential, in terms of the need to provide development in a place like Corby, where unemployment is likely to exceed 25%. Corby needs renewed confidence in itself.

**Fleet:** Has the Prudential's arrival stimulated interest among other companies?

**Hall:** Yes, indeed. The Prudential's willingness to invest in Corby shows the confidence of a major investor in the town's future.

The Prudential's annual report is available from the Publicity Department, Prudential Assurance Company Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

# Prudential

You don't know the half of it

# Prudential

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## HOME NEWS

# Champion hunter of quangos offers his death list of 707

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

Disappointed by ministers' slow progress in abolishing quangos (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisations), Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton, who is renowned as a "quango hunter", yesterday published his "death list" to stimulate more drastic action.

His black pamphlet, with a mouse on the cover, will be distributed by the Conservative Political Centre and the Federation of Conservative Students at the Brighton party conference, and he hopes to rally support for debate. At a press conference at the House of Commons yesterday, he explained why he had spent five years on his campaign.

"Even the interpretation, and in some cases the enforcement, of the law is passing slowly but inexorably out of the hands of the independent judiciary into those of tribunals and other bodies manipulated by political puppets."

He attacked "the evil way in which political patronage can be abused and such bodies 'fixed' by unscrupulous political masters."

The Government was not moving fast enough. By the end of his first year in office, he had announced decisions to abolish 280 quangos, to reduce the number of quangos (members of the bodies) by about 4,000, and to save £1m a year.

Meanwhile, 11 ministers have between them announced the creation of 26 new official bodies.

Those of us who were appalled at the phenomenal expansion of bureaucracy over the previous 15 years find it a disappointing performance," he added.

"We had hoped for a display of a ruthless killer instinct from ministers com-

mitted to the promotion of the free enterprise capitalist system."

Powerful vested interests were working to maintain the status quo, he alleged. Apart from the many thousands of "quangos" and their employees, the Whitehall establishment had closed ranks to protect what it had come to regard as its own.

"This makes it difficult even for those ministers with my point of view to do anything really substantial about it," Mr Holland said.

It was "poppycock" to claim that ministers needed some quango to give them expert advice. There were plenty of outside competent sources, privately funded, willing to give advice.

Why, he asked, were three advisory bodies needed to advise three different ministers about the protection of birds, when the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds could do the job?

His new pamphlet, he said, offered a death list of 707 quangos out of a total of over 3,000 (costing in salaries about £8m a year) which he thought should receive early attention in the next 12 to 18 months.

He was not calling for the abolition of all quangos; he wanted them examined critically to see if their functions could be taken back into the departments that spawned them.

The champion quango hunter claims the backing of Mrs Thatcher.

In fact, the word in government circles is that another long list of quangos to be abolished will be issued later this year. Whatever happens, Mr Holland says that he will continue his campaign.

The Quango Death List by Philip Holland (The Adam Smith Institute, 50 Westminster Mansions, Little Smith Street, London, SW1, £1.50p).

## Minister backs broader curriculum but endorses no specific proposals

From Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

Edinburgh

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday expressed general support for a broadening of the curriculum in the sixth form, but refused to say whether he favoured any of the specific proposals put forward so far.

He told the Headmasters' Conference in Edinburgh that the Government was convinced of the need to retain "A" levels, but it was considering proposals for broadening the sixth form curriculum, such as the Intermediate examination and the Certificate of Extended Education.

The Government would publish a consultative document before Christmas. "I agree that there should be the opportunity to study subjects alongside 'A' levels as a means of broadening the curriculum."

Mr Carlisle told the conference, which represents the heads of 200 of Britain's top independent schools for boys, that while independent schools clearly had enormous advantages over mainstream schools,

their aims and values were the same.

He supported the call of Mr Ian Beir, chairman of the conference, urging closer cooperation between the private and public sectors, particularly at sixth form level. He believed that the Government assisted places scheme would help bring together rather than divide the two sectors.

Dr John Rae, headmaster of Westminster School, said he was concerned about "the deterioration of honesty in independent schools."

In virtually no school within the conference was it safe any longer to leave an electric calculator between 15 and 20 minutes. He was also concerned about the high proportion of children from broken homes in independent schools. In many conference schools they now constituted between 15 and 20 per cent of all pupils. He was not convinced that a boarding education was always the right answer.

Lord Stelfox, chairman of Marks & Spencer, said that the British education system, geared to a pursuit of academic excellence and examination success, failed to develop sufficiently in children essential personal

qualities, like the ability to work within a team and accept constructive criticism, necessary for adjustment to working life.

Young people needed to know how to practise self-discipline; to rank and deal with priorities; to attend to practical detail; and eventually to take on responsibility and assume leadership. Without those qualities the knowledge acquired at a school or university could not be used effectively.

Good relationships in industry were the key to success in business as well as to the survival of our type of democracy based on a dynamic free enterprise sector.

Management had to know what working conditions were like on the shop floor. All senior management said they believed in the importance of good human relations, but some paid lip service to them and did nothing. Others believed in them but did not know how to bring them about.

Such a policy cost time, effort and money. But it was a good investment in terms of staff stability, ready acceptance of modern methods and good profits, as Marks & Spencer had discovered.

## In brief

### Dental patient is improving

One of the two men in the intensive care unit at West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven, after being given contaminated dental anaesthetic has shown a slight improvement.

Mr David McAllister, aged 20, a factory worker, who had been dangerously ill, is now "seriously ill," but Mr Paul Pickering, aged 23, his workmate, is still "critical."

### Deputy mayor is charged

Mr Gordon Law, the deputy mayor of Thamesdown, Wiltshire, is to be prosecuted for alleged failure to declare a business interest in a planning application. The case will be heard at Salisbury on October 7. The Director of Public Prosecutions decided to charge Mr Law after a three-month police investigation. Mr Law was member for Highworth on Thamesdown council planning committee until last May.

### 'One of the few' named

The RAF yesterday named the pilot whose body was found in a crashed Hurricane fighter on a farm at Sutton Valence, Kent 40 years after the Battle of Britain, the day in which he died. He was Flight Sgt John Brimble, of 73 Squadron.

### Air inquest adjourned

The inquest was opened and adjourned at Croydon yesterday on the seven people who died when the wartime aircraft in which they were flying crashed at a Battle of Britain air display on Sunday.

### Friary to close

The Capuchin Franciscan friary at Greyfriars, Uddington, Leicestershire, is to close after 20 years because of a shortage of men entering the religious order.

### Fumes affect seven

Seven people were treated at Luton and Dunstable hospital yesterday after being affected by fumes from chemicals which leaked from a lorry on the M1 in Bedfordshire.

### Careless police driver

Police panda car drivers for the Avon and Somerset police force have been told to drive more carefully. Crash damage repairs last year cost £100,000.

### Cruiser bell salvaged

A team of divers from west Yorkshire has recovered the bell of the German cruiser Dresden which was scuttled in Scapa Flow, Orkney, in June, 1919.

## WEST EUROPE

## Herr Schmidt 'fit for mental hospital': Herr Strauss 'a big mouth'

## Gloves come off as campaign gets personal

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, Sept 24

As the West German general election draws closer, the battle between the two principal antagonists — Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Opposition candidate — is getting considerably more acrimonious.

In innumerable rallies up and down the country, these two heavyweights of West German politics are attacking each other not only with arguments but also with insults.

The Chancellor, Herr Strauss declares, is "fit for the mental hospital". He adds: "Herr Schmidt changes his position with such speed that he makes a chameleon look like a snail".

He also accuses him of swindling and lying. "Friedrich Ebert (the first President of the Weimar Republic) never told a lie. Willy Brandt (the former Chancellor) never told the truth. Schmidt does not know the difference," Herr Strauss says.

After a restrained start to the campaign, Herr Schmidt now gives as good as he gets. Herr Strauss is "a big mouth", he says, "guilty of arrogance, and damned German 'megalo-mania'." "He cannot control

himself, he must not gain control over us," the Chancellor says.

The toughest fight between the two men over foreign policy, détente and West Germany's relationship with the United States. Each presents himself as the man who can best secure what Germany most deeply desires — peace.

Insults apart, however, both are excellent orators. Herr Schmidt at all times and Herr Strauss in his better moments. Then the gloves come off. The attacks are personal, vicious, compelling and scathing.

Herr Schmidt, the cool, northerner, speaks with confidence and authority. He speaks to explain and convince. He attracts enthusiasm and support, but somehow lacks that certain magnetic quality possessed by Herr Strauss.

The Chancellor has disappointed some of his party by flatly refusing with rare exceptions to address mass meetings.

He prefers a hall, where he can best use his persuasive style. He is drawn from less dramatic tones to barbs of anger or triumph, he can be ironic, subtle or cutting. There is something about him

which simply and his craft do not deny it that he would be much happier in his office running the country, rather than campaigning for votes.

Herr Strauss, on the other hand, seems more at home on the podium. He loves a vast audience and, at his best, can hold a crowd's attention for more than two hours with his colourful, rich, sometimes too racy oratory.

Curiously, for a Chancellor who is virtually assured of four more years in power, Herr Schmidt speaks little of the future.

His speeches reflect his pragmatic style of government. Where cool and realistic administration is preferred to an attempt to shape an unpredictable future.

But at the same time he is busy preparing the ground for his next term of office, trying to build up a consensus in the public mind for action. He knows that he will have to take

One such issue is the need to integrate the children of 10 million foreign workers in German society and give them equal opportunity. It is a very popular and difficult issue, but he knows it is a problem that must be tackled.

## EEC to consider curb on hormone use in veal

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Sept 24

Against the background of mounting public concern, EEC member states are considering introducing legislation to control the use of hormones in veal and other meat when they meet in Brussels on Tuesday.

A boycott of the consumption of veal in France, called by the leading French consumer association, has led to a 50 per cent drop in sales, and a magistrate in Italy yesterday banned the sale of veal throughout the country.

Now, the Brussels-based Bureau of European Consumer Organizations (BECU) has sent a public letter to Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, calling for community legislation "to ban the use of hormones in the rearing of calves and cattle".

The bureau also urges the setting up of a "dangerous products Interpol" that would permit a swifter exchange of information between national customs and public health authorities and ensure that "animals and foodstuffs presenting health risks are withdrawn from the market."

The alleged danger comes from the injection of hormones into young animals, chiefly to make them grow faster. The residues left in the meat are said to be capable of causing cancer and deformities in humans.

Existing EEC legislation forbids the use of hormones and castrates as additives in the feed, but since most hormones are introduced into animals by injection or surgical means, this is held to be an inadequate protection for the consumer.

However, EEC health regulations concerning trade in fresh meat do not cover the question of hormone treatment, which remains subject to national laws.

In some cases these are fairly strict, but in others much less so.

Consumers' groups and health authorities are also concerned about the effects of hormones on the quality of meat and the checking and identification of hormone residues presented great technical difficulties, and would be expensive to operate.

Five conditions: French consumers' associations have decided to impose "five tough conditions" on the Ministry of Agriculture for the ending of their boycott on the purchase of veal. The boycott has had a dramatic effect on the veal market since it was called almost two months ago and breeders are putting strong pressure on the consumers to lift it (Ian Murray, writes from Paris).

On average 70,000 calves are slaughtered in France each week. But this figure has fallen in the past fortnight to just 10,000. The week of the boycott, carcasses are still being found by buyers.

The consumers' list of demands to M. P. Meunier, the Agriculture Minister, would cost a great deal of money to enforce. They include the condition that the use of hormones should continue to be illegal in France, a condition that M. Meunier has already said would be impossible to enforce.

In addition, the consumers want to see far more effective methods of testing carcasses for hormones.

The other conditions would all require some measure of European Community agreement. They include the prohibition of all veal imports from countries not complying with the five conditions, the setting up of machinery at both national and European levels to ensure quality meat production, and the improvement of pricing.

## Faeroes election caused by ferries dispute

From Our Correspondent  
Copenhagen, Sept 24

The election called in the Faeroe Islands following the dissolution of the Lagting, the local parliament, in Torshavn, last night by Mr Adli Dam's ruling three-party coalition.

For the first time, a Faeroese government had failed to complete its allotted four-year term since the North Atlantic archipelago achieved home rule under the Danish Crown in 1948.

After the last general election in November 1976 the coalition was formed between Mr Dam's Social Democrats, who won eight of the 32 seats, the Liberals and the Conservative People's Party, each of which secured six seats.

In opposition were the remaining three political parties, on whose support they are known as the "United Party", which is conservative and wants closer links with Denmark, and the Home Rule and Progressive Parties.

The collapse of Mr Dam's coalition was caused by inter-party disagreement about allowing a state-owned passenger and freight ferry to operate a winter service.

## Nato troops end Norwegian invasion exercise

Oslo, Sept 24—More than 17,000 Nato troops from four countries ended a week-long exercise in mountainous terrain in central Norway.

The manoeuvres, the biggest in Norway, were a test for Nato forces to see how effectively they could reinforce and recapture the country. The mock setting up of machinery at both national and European levels to ensure quality meat production, and the improvement of pricing.

United States Marines and 3,500 British and Dutch soldiers, among others, from the coast, encountered heavy resistance from the Norwegian soldiers playing the role of the occupation force.

In minor accidents during the week, an American helicopter pilot was injured when his ship, a C-130 Hercules, crashed into a steep, rocky mountain side, and a Norwegian soldier was killed when his ship, a C-130 Hercules, crashed into a steep, rocky mountain side.

The Dutch and British soldiers are scheduled to go home tomorrow and the Americans are expected to sail at the weekend.—UPI.

## Police swoop links commune with anarchists

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Sept 24

Police helicopters dropped in early yesterday on a tiny and apparently peaceful commune of agricultural squatters near an almost deserted village in the Ardèche. Six of the commune were arrested. The police operation was part of the campaign against the violently militant Direct Action group of anarchists.

In the past six months 19 people have been arrested in connection with the Direct Action group. Yesterday's swoop on the farm of Roches, near the village of Chanas, near Privas, also resulted in the discovery of a cache of one and a quarter tonnes of explosive, plus a

thousand rounds of ammunition and eight guns of different types.

Among those arrested was Marie-Thérèse Mercurio, who became known to police three years ago as the companion of the founder of the agricultural commune, Pierre Curty. M. Curty has been sought by police since August, 1977, for the murder of three policemen, and he has since been sentenced to life imprisonment for his absence.

The explosives discovered in a hole dug into the hillside have been identified as being part of a stock of dynamite stolen from a quarry in the Isère in 1975. It was after that date that M. Curty obtained permission from the local mayor

in the Ardèche to request some deserted land in order to reestablish an agricultural commune.

The image he created of being a young and peace-loving ecologist was, however, violently shattered when he was recognised as being a member of the gang which took part in the 1975-76 (about £25,000) raid on a bank in the Isère in August, 1977. The gang escaped only after a gun battle in which three people were killed.

Since then the commune has continued with its work, although M. Curty has been found by the police. Police inquiries at the time could find no link between the commune and the violent criminal background of its founder.

But this link appears to have been established in the past few days after the arrest of one of the commune's leaders, the Direct Action group. The two have been closely intertwined in Paris since their arrest and the commune has been under police surveillance since the raid on the bank in the Isère in August, 1977. These links are no more than further proof of the increasingly close integration throughout Europe of terrorist units.

## Fabians republish attack on Labour programme

The Fabian Society has taken the unusual step of reprinting a pamphlet which is highly critical of the present programme and philosophy of the Labour Party.

*Socialism tomorrow: Fresh Thinking for the Labour Party*, written by Mr Mark Gwyder, a personnel manager in the paper industry, was first published in July last year and was sold out within a year. It is being republished today on the eve of the Labour Party conference in Blackpool.

The last Fabian pamphlet to be reprinted was a tract by the late Mr Anthony Crosland on democratic socialism in Europe.

Mr Gwyder begins by quoting the late Professor R. H. Tawney's dictum that "political principles resemble military tactics; they are usually designed for a war which is over."

His pamphlet, he says, is addressed "to the many who may be wondering whether we have got our values right; who feel more sympathy with the historical achievements of the party than with its present approach; and who look in vain

for radical ideas from either the revisionist or the fundamentalist wings of the party."

The pamphlet is particularly critical on the question of equality. It says: "If the Labour Party continues with a sectional appeal, which glorifies in benefiting one group at the expense of another, it will fail to secure real improvement for the many because it will not have made allowance for the scarcity of positional goods."

"The concept of inequality, so useful for the pressing of sectional claims, must give way to the concept of fairness,

Mr Gwyder is scathing about Labour's industrial policies. He writes: "The Labour Party presently lacks a coherent philosophy of wealth creation. It has a programme for industry, which makes much of investment and of planning; and it has a policy towards strengthening trade unions. But it lacks a coherent vision of what it would like to do."

*Socialism Tomorrow: Fresh Thinking for the Labour Party*, Young Fabian Pamphlet 49. (Obtainable from: Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BN. 80p.)

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## IRSEAS

### atcher- ise- Tito's acy

Desa Trevisan  
3a, Sept 24  
Margaret Thatcher today a 48-hour official visit to Yugoslavia, crowded with events.

visit is intended to re-visit once again the good relationship between the two countries began during the Second World War and was maintained by the British and support for Yugoslavia's position.



Mrs Thatcher is welcomed in Belgrade by Mr Veselin Djuranovic, the Prime Minister.

after a brief arrival when she was welcomed by Mr Veselin Djuranovic, the Prime Minister, she went straight to the residence of President Tito.

in order to emphasise that the military intervention had demonstrated a complete disregard for the aspirations of a vulnerable, small neighbour and had gravely undermined international trust.

Afghanistan and trying to muster support from their non-aligned friends though so far with disappointing results.

### kyo paper switches full automation

er Hazelhurst  
pt 24  
The Asahi Shimbun, Japan's newspaper, moved into its new plant in Tokyo today.

journalists to printers said workers to the loading bays, taking to one union. Not a single worker was fired or declared redundant.

### Anti-nuclear campaign loses vote

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Sept 24  
The American nuclear power industry has won a significant victory in the state of Maine.

### Disident is freed after renouncing his views

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Sept 24  
Moscow courts today sentenced one dissident to three years in prison for slandering the Soviet health institute.

### Press doubts over Mrs Gandhi's new law and order measures

From Our Own Correspondent  
Delhi, Sept 24  
Indian commentators greeted Mrs Indira Gandhi's new law and order measures with a mixture of misgiving and approval.

### Mr Carter repeats attack on Reagan 'warmongering'

From David Cross  
Washington, Sept 24  
President Carter has brushed aside accusations that he is conducting a "mean" election campaign against Mr Ronald Reagan.

### Compromise ends move to oust Israel at Unesco

Belgrade, Sept 24.—The controversy over a move to strip Israel of its seat at the Unesco general conference here was defused today, averting a confrontation at the beginning of the five-week conference.

### Mr Carter repeats attack on Reagan 'warmongering'

Even Mr Jody Powell, the President's spokesman, conceded that Mr Carter might have overstated the danger to the nation with the possible election of Mr Reagan.

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### Valesa says ng can ree unions

Sept 24.—Mr Lech is leader of the new union movement, was by hundreds today formally applied for us for his union.

### A visit with Claire Wilson to a Chilean prison

From Florence Varas  
Santiago, Sept 24  
At 10 am yesterday the relatives of political prisoners held in Santiago jail queued for the visiting hour from 11 am to noon.

### Disident is freed after renouncing his views

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Sept 24  
Moscow courts today sentenced one dissident to three years in prison for slandering the Soviet health institute.



## OVERSEAS

## South Korea to hold referendum on proposed constitution

From Jacqueline Reditt  
Seoul, Sept. 24

South Koreans will be given a draft of President Chun Doo-hwan's proposed new constitution in five days' time. There will be a referendum on it, probably between October 20 and 22.

A government source told the foreign press today that it attempted to create a governing structure consistent with the needs of both society and defence security. Presidential and general parliamentary elections would be held before the end of June next year.

The source outlined some of the main changes in the proposed constitution, which is clearly meant to be a radical departure from the present constitution imposed by President Park Chung Hee.

Under the new constitution the presidential term will be increased from six to seven years, but the President will not be eligible for a second term.

However, his authority will not necessarily cease at the end of his term, since a new advisory council to the President is to be set up, which will automatically be chaired by the outgoing President.

The President will continue to be elected indirectly, by an enlarged electoral college of about 5,000. Now there are 2,543 members. They will be allowed to belong to political

parties—not permitted under the present constitution—and will be free to make known their political leanings before being elected and to identify the candidate they support.

The emergency powers of the President will be limited: He will only be empowered to use them to deal with a war or war-like situation that has already arisen—not, as at present, to prevent such situations. Emergency decrees will have to be approved by the National Assembly.

Other important aspects of the proposed constitution are that fundamental civil rights will be guaranteed; will be restored; confessions will not be accepted in court except where supported by evidence; judges will be guaranteed against dismissal, and the chief justice in the supreme court, not the President, will appoint all judges.

Although the constitution will reduce the powers of the President and increase those of the National Assembly, it is clear that President Chun intends to sweep clean South Korea's political arena.

As soon as the proposed constitution is approved—as is likely—all political parties and the National Assembly will be dissolved. The functions of Parliament will be taken over by President Chun's special committee for national security measures.

## Spy sentenced to death in Russia said to be alive

From Craig Whitney  
Moscow, Sept. 24

A former Soviet official, whose unmasking as an American spy is now under investigation by a Senate committee in Washington, was not executed after his conviction but is still alive in a Russian jail, according to his lawyer.

Anatoly Filatov was sentenced to death on July 14, 1978, after a closed military trial in Moscow on charges of spying for an unnamed foreign power, according to a Tass report.

However, Mr. Leonard Popov, the defence lawyer at the trial said yesterday that the sentence was never carried out and was instead commuted to 15 years in prison.

The Washington committee is investigating how an American agent in Moscow, with the code name "Trigon" was discovered in 1977. Trigon is widely believed to have been Mr. Filatov, although other possibilities have been suggested.

It has been rumoured that a senior American official inadvertently revealed Trigon's identity. Mr. Bayco Aaron, the deputy assistant to the president for National Security Affairs, was named as the senior official. But after being investigated by both the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was stated that nothing could be found to support the allegation. The White House said the rumour was completely unfounded.

There are indications that the Soviet Union may have saved Mr. Filatov's life to trade him for Soviet spies uncovered in Washington.

Two months after Mr. Filatov's conviction was reported, a woman who said she was his wife, Tamara, told the New York Times that her husband worked for the Americans as an agent. She said she was counting on the mercy of President Carter to save him.—New York Times News Service.

## Sri Lanka's ex-Premier misused her powers

From Our Correspondent  
Colombo, Sept. 24

A special presidential commission composed of three Supreme Court judges in an interim report today said it had found Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the former Sri Lankan Prime Minister, guilty of six charges of misuse or abuse of power between 1970 and 1977.

Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, her nephew, who was Minister of Finance, Public Administration and Home Affairs, had been found guilty of one charge of abuse of power, the report said.

The commission has recommended that both Mrs. Bandaranaike and Mr. Bandaranaike be made subject to civil disabilities.

The commission's recommendations will now go before Parliament which can deprive Mrs. Bandaranaike of their civil rights, including the right to vote and hold office for seven years.

The charges in respect of which Mrs. Bandaranaike has been found guilty are that she interfered with police investigations, into an alleged threat to the life of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene; she unduly prolonged the state of emergency; suppressed legitimate political opposition and harassed opponents.

Approved of the disruption of a campaign by the then opposition United National Party, caused the eviction of a monk from his home and had another opponent evicted.

When Parliament meets tomorrow Mr. Premadasa, the Prime Minister, will move a resolution that Mrs. Bandaranaike and Mr. Bandaranaike be deprived of their civil rights as recommended by the presidential commission.

## Chief of Kabul radio flees to Pakistan city

Islamabad, Sept. 24.—The head of Kabul radio has fled to Pakistan, Pakistan radio reported today. It said that Mr. Syed Faiz Akbar, the chief of the official mouthpiece of the Soviet-backed Afghan regime, recently reached Peshawar.

He was quoted as saying that he could not associate himself with the work President Babrak Karmal assigned to Kabul radio "to eliminate Islam".

He accused the Karmal regime of "concentrating its entire efforts towards exterminating Islam and depriving the people of their independence".—Agence France-Press.

## God-king ponders Chinese invitations and intentions in the exile of his Himalayan eyrie

## The Dalai Lama may visit Peking, but he is in no hurry

From Trevor Fishlock  
Dharamsala, India, Sept. 24

The Dalai Lama faces the dilemma of wanting to help Tibet but not the Chinese who, apparently, have been pressing him to visit Peking.

"Before I make a decision I need more positive evidence of improvement in Tibet and a clearer idea of Chinese intentions," he said.

Much depends on the sincerity of the Chinese leadership, he said. There is a saying in India that people who are bitten by snakes walk very carefully thereafter. That is how I must be cautiously considering everything the Chinese say. In the past they have been full of hypocrisy.

But there may be hope now of a better relationship. There have been some changes which are most welcome: the new leaders are more moderate, reasonable and responsive and I feel we could eventually find a suitable solution.

"The Chinese are insisting that I visit them in Peking but what is their thinking? If I could be sure that they would implement their words there would be no problem. I am looking for a positive step from them. A visit is a possibility, that is all."

"I can wait. After all, I have been waiting for more than 30 years and a little more time will not hurt."

The Dalai Lama was speaking at his home in the cool, pine-covered hills of Dharamsala, beneath the awesome granite cliffs that surround his headquarters. This place has been his headquarters for most of the 21 years since he fled from Lhasa, disguised as a soldier, after an abortive Chinese uprising.

This is home for 3,000 of the 80,000 exiled Tibetans and it has some of the aspects of a Tibetan village. It is a centre of Tibetan culture and Buddhist studies. Monks, dressed like the Dalai Lama in bright beffort robes, walk through a splash of colour in the streets as the chanting of prayers on their way to the Tibetan school.

The mountains are a constant reminder to the Dalai Lama of the land he fled. But he does not feel homesick. The Dalai Lama is naturally, closely attached to the six million people of Tibet and their aspirations; but at the same time I am a Buddhist monk and I have a feeling of detachment from family, home and country.

There is a contradiction and I accept it. India is a sacred place for us. I have spent the best years of my life here, from the age of 25 to 45 and all the cells of my body are made from the protein of Indian food, the dal and chapatis, and I feel close to India; and to the Chinese as you call it is not a problem.

"Of course, I would like to return to Tibet one day. I believe firmly that I shall do so. But people are mistaken when they think that the problem of Tibet is the problem of the Dalai Lama's return. It is not. It is the problem of the people and I am content to remain outside Tibet if it can serve my people better than we can."

He has renounced a former demand for Tibetan independence, and during the past year has been in contact with the Chinese and the Chinese have been maintaining through delegations sent by the Dalai Lama to see con-



Dalai Lama. Waiting for more than 20 years.

ditions—and he has been in Tibet.

Three delegations have made the trip, the third having been back in a few days. During the second delegation, which left Lhasa in July there was a demonstration of affection and loyalty for the exiled leader by local people, and the visit was cordial.

"I asked the Dalai Lama if that were not a setback and if the Chinese would be reluctant to have him return to Tibet in case he disturbed its stability."

"I take things as they come," he replied. "At the moment I do not want to say whether I can envisage my returning to Tibet while it is under Chinese control, but I feel that both sides can work towards a solution."

"On paper Tibet is an autonomous region. It would be different if that were a reality, and the Chinese should cease being the overlords of a minority. I think religion, and especially the Dalai Lama, is respected. We have always said our aim is the happiness of the people."

He said the Chinese had gone into Tibet claiming they were brothers, but had been bullies. "Things can change, however, and the Chinese may admit that some of the past policies in Tibet were wrong. I admit that change is in saying so. They are trying

to find a new way and perhaps there may one day be some new understanding," he said.

The Dalai Lama, the god-king to his people, the fourteen-year-old Bodhisattva, the incarnation of the Bodhisattva of Compassion, Mercy, in their belief, worships in his Himalayan eyrie. He rises at 4.30 am a prayer, in his quarters on 8 am. Then he listens to the radio.

He is an avid listener and his favourite programmes are news and current affairs, the BBC World Service, also known as Voice of America, Radio Moscow and Radio Australia.

He reads American news magazines, the Far East Economic Review and the National Geographic. He breakfasts, lunches alone and does not dine, working in his office much of the day until evening.

He travels widely because, says he, wants to keep up date with international affairs, religious thinking and science. He is not at all a morose exile. He is very happy. He is rarely angry and has an infectious laugh.

Next year he will see fourth delegation to Tibet; further step in his cautious, delicate dealings with the Chinese—and then a fifth visit, a seventh, a tenth, whatever is necessary.

## Swiss investigate U.S. allegations over uranium

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, Sept. 24

The Swiss Government has opened an investigation into an American allegation that Swiss firms have supplied Pakistan with apparatus that could be used for the gas centrifuge process of uranium enrichment said to be undergoing development at Kahuta.

Mr. Raymond Probst, Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told a Bern news conference that the accusations, published in the Washington Post were based on a copy of a secret State Department document passed to the newspaper.

He suggested that details in the document had been wrongly interpreted and that Switzerland had shown it was complying fully with its international obligations.

**Tokyo tremor**

Tokyo, Sept. 24.—A strong earthquake tremor rocked Tokyo and extensive areas of Japan today, injuring at least five people and disrupting rail services and communications.

## Australia is preparing to strengthen its military activity in South-East Asia

From David Watts  
Singapore, Sept. 24

Australia is assuming its highest military profile in Asia since the end of the Vietnam war. Agreement has already been reached with Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain for the revival of the five-power defence pact.

Canberra has plans for further talks with the two South-East Asian countries on a "broad range of defence matters".

Ever since Britain withdrew its forces from South-East Asia in the 1970s the five-power defence agreement has been observed mainly through low-level exercises between Singapore, Malaysia and Australia with Britain's main contribution being regular swings through the area by naval task forces.

Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, was carried out to the recent meeting of Asian and Pacific Commonwealth Heads of Government in Delhi where Mr. Fraser discussed the problems with Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime

Minister of Singapore, and Datuk Hussein Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia, who took over the defence portfolio in the recent reshuffle of his Government.

The Malaysian Prime Minister, who has given views about the need for the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) to prepare themselves for any threat from the communist countries, has been a prime mover in Malaysia's policy of strengthening its armed forces.

The second prong of Australia's response to the situation in South-East Asia, with the help of the Australian Navy, has been to review its plans to withdraw the squadron of Mirages based at Butterworth in northern Malaysia. It now seems unlikely that the unit will be withdrawn.

The groundwork for this new coordination of defence in the South-East Asian region was carried out at the recent meeting of Asian and Pacific Commonwealth Heads of Government in Delhi where Mr. Fraser discussed the problems with Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime

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## French withdraw aid helicopters from Karamoja

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Sept. 24

Two French Puma military helicopters and their crews have been withdrawn from Karamoja, north-east Uganda, after a month's help in the famine relief operation.

The withdrawal was ordered by the French Government. It had become clear that helicopter operations had practical relevance to the famine situation, despite its propaganda value as a sign of French readiness to provide humanitarian assistance.

Lieutenant Colonel Piffier, commanding the French unit, said good relations with all agencies operating in the area and organising a food drive to isolated localities, including mountainous areas.

The helicopters were drawn during a temporary lull in the famine crisis, after a month's operation. But aid workers in Karamoja agree that famine will return, worse than ever, when the present stocks are exhausted.

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## IRAN/IRAQ CONFLICT

## Many barrels lost but oil continues to flow from war zone

Nicholas Hirst  
It was still flowing out of through two pipelines to the Mediterranean as the die East war raged yesterday according to reliable sources. The pipelines, which are two pipelines running from the Kirkuk oilfields in Iraq, delivering between 1.5 million and 1.3 million barrels a day out of total daily output of 3.5 million barrels before the war began 8 million barrels (a barrel equivalent to 35 gallons). The pipelines are extremely vulnerable to both air and sea attack, but so far, no main outlets to the Persian Gulf have been hit by the conflict and according to experts at the Executive of the national Energy Agency, an extra 400,000 barrels a day are being maintained. Exports from Iraq are far more important than from Iran, which is a maximum of 700,000 barrels a day and only 10 barrels a day of that has to the main Western oil consuming countries. India and Japan, however, were importers.

enative damage has been done to the installations in Basra in Iraq from which oil is exported from the al-Arab waterway. This is a loss of 100,000 barrels a day, can be shipped north by reversing a pipeline from the Kirkuk to the Mediterranean. A third pipeline from Kirkuk to Tripoli in occupied Lebanon with 100,000 barrels a day capacity is not in operation. It is now how bad its condition but repairs might be possible.

possibility of getting oil out of the Gulf by the sea, the narrow of Hormuz is closed by action from either side, is it 16 million barrels a day 40 per cent of non-nuclear supplies through the straits and the Persian Gulf from Iraq. It is thought to be in good condition but has been used since the fighting in Lebanon. Iraq takes only 500,000 barrels a day.

ability of Mediterranean from Iraq is a relief Italy and France. Italy in Iraq for 17 per cent of imports in the third and France for 23 per

cent. A French ship is believed to have loaded from one of the pipelines yesterday.

Reports indicate that Iran's oil industry is suffering severe damage. The Abadan refinery, which is the biggest in the world and capable of refining crude into 600,000 barrels of oil products a day, has been put out of action. Much of the production was consumed internally.

Although other refineries in Iran are still working, the loss of Abadan and Tehran, the loss of Abadan must threaten both Iran's conduct of the fighting and its future economic recovery.

Iraqi fighters bombed a new petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, but officials claimed damage was slight. Reports from the Gulf confirmed that the Straits of Hormuz remained open to shipping, but Japanese shipping lines reported being attacked by both Iraqi and Iranian aircraft. Japanese officials, however, said ship owners would prevent their tankers going through the straits because the insurance companies may no longer stand by them.

Japanese government officials are clearly concerned over the availability of oil. Japan imports 70 per cent of its supplies from the Gulf and 10 per cent of its imports have come from Iraq. But the country has some of the largest stocks in the world, sufficient for 120 days.

In Paris the International Energy Agency which can impose a compulsory oil sharing scheme on its 21 member states if any country loses 7 per cent or more of its supplies, remained confident that there was no danger of shortages at the moment. It was considering briefing delegates, but that was all.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have started production cuts to try and ease surplus production of up to three million barrels a day. The combined effect of the cuts and the Iraq-Iran conflict has not been sufficient to cause any significant increase in crude oil prices on spot markets.

The European Commission in Brussels said that oil stocks were equivalent to 120 days' consumption. Iraq and Iran had provided 18 per cent of crude oil imports last year. Iraq was the most important at 12 per cent, while Iranian imports had since fallen sharply away.

Mr David Howell, the British Energy Minister, said in Caracas that oil purchasers should avoid nervous buying—Reuters.

## Ceasefire attempts continue at the UN

From David Spanier  
New York, Sept 24

The United Nations continued its efforts today to organize a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq, but with scant success. Neither belligerent seems ready to approach the Security Council, Iraq because it thinks it is winning and Iran presumably because it wants time to hit back.

The situation was further complicated by Soviet reluctance to support a full meeting of the Security Council, at least at this stage.

One positive move was the issuing of a EEC statement urging the superpowers to stay out of the conflict and calling for freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

It supports the appeal of Mr Habib Ghazi, Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, for an immediate ceasefire. In connection with an immediate ceasefire, an immediate meeting of the Security Council, put in hand by Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, the countries say they are ready to support any international initiative likely to promote a political settlement.

The Soviet Union seems to be waiting to see how the situation develops before allowing the matter to be raised in the Security Council. The Soviet delegation accepted the informal procedure, however, of allowing "consultations".

This led to the modest declaration by the President of the Security Council appealing to Iran and Iraq to desist from all armed activity and all acts which might worsen the present dangerous situation.

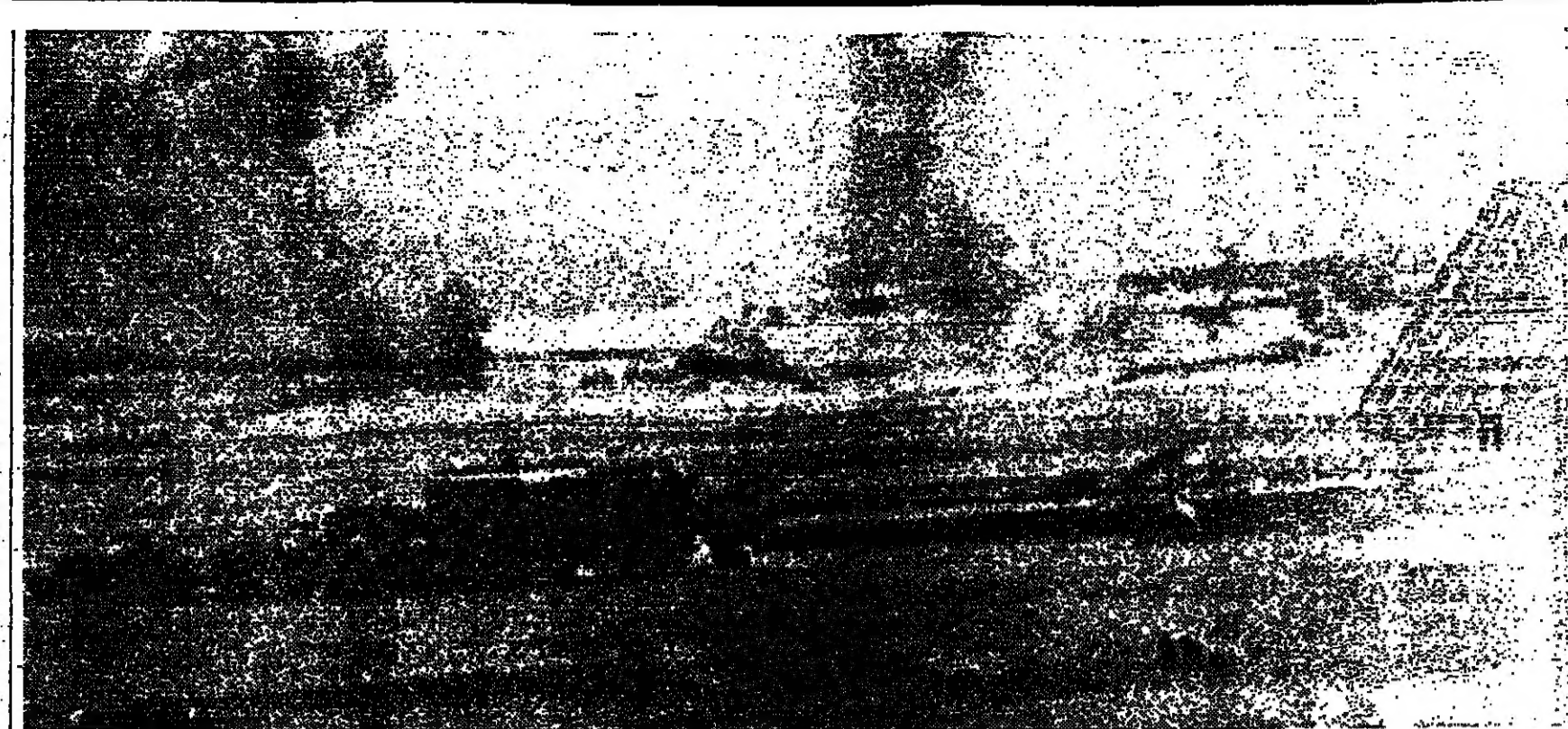
The British hope both superpowers will see it as their interest to cooperate in bringing the conflict to a speedy end. Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will meet Mr Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, tomorrow.

## Tension and triumph over war reports

By Our Foreign Staff

The two capital cities reflected the respective moods of reports reaching them from the war zone. In Baghdad shops and offices were open normally and there was an ebullient mood among groups of people arguing passionately over the latest communiqués.

In Tehran there was still an air of shock and the only visible signs of the ordinary man's reaction were the long queues for petrol, food and other essentials.



Smoke billows from Tehran international airport after the Iraqi bombing raid.

## US gave Iraq 'blueprint of Iranian radar network'

Rome, Sept. 24.—The Iranian Ambassador to Iraq today accused the United States of giving Iraq the blueprint of Iranian radar systems for its attack on Tehran. He added that Iran will blow up all the oil wells in the Gulf if the Islamic revolution is threatened.

Mr Nasrullah Salami, who took up his post recently in Rome, made the accusation during a news conference at the Iranian Embassy here.

"The only country in the world that knew where the blind points of our radar existed was the United States. It was they who installed all these radar systems in Iran. And how could Iraq penetrate Iran and arrive all the way in the capital without being detected by Iranian radar or by the Iranian Air Force?" he asked.

"The last card we will play for our defence will be very dangerous for the interests of the entire world." During the press conference the ambassador would not say what the "last card" might be but in an interview with the Turin newspaper La Stampa he said: "If our revolution is in danger we will blow up all the oil wells in the Persian Gulf."—UPI.

Tiny navy 14  
Leading article 15  
Business News 19

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## British ships escape danger zone

By Michael Bailey  
Shipping Correspondent

Shipping was moving almost normally in the Gulf yesterday except for the war zone.

Several British or British-manned ships, including the Cunard tanker Lucerna, 39,000 tons, and four tankers managed by BP for Iranian interests, escaped from the danger zone.

The Silver Line tanker Altunin, 39,000 tons, was still trapped in the Strait al-Arab waterway with fighting going on around her, as were several other ships, including the Hongkong-owned Gulf Heron.

Other British and foreign ships were trapped in the port of Bandar Khomeini, formerly Bandar Shahpur, also in the fighting zone, from which there were confused reports.

The Norse Viking, 22,000 tons, owned by Cardigan Shipping and managed by Roper Shipping, of Darlington; and the Blue Star Line's American Star, 11,200 tons, and Trojan Star, 9,000 tons, are among them.

The Cunard Lucerna, having completed loading of a cargo of naphtha at Bandar Khomeini, left the port in the small hours.

Four tankers managed by BP—the 25,000-ton product carriers Mohran and Marun, and the 69,000-ton crude carriers Shirvan and Tabriz—had all either arrived or were about to at a United Arab Emirates anchorage 100 miles to the south of the war zone.

Although Iranian gunboats were reported to be questioning by radio some vessels entering and leaving the Gulf, ship movements to the vital oil ports along the western shore were said to be proceeding virtually as usual.

## Envoy on way to Paris for crisis talks

Paris, Sept. 24.—Mr Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi Vice-President, is due to arrive here tomorrow for talks on the Gulf conflict with President Giscard d'Estaing.

The visit was announced as the Iraqi Cabinet met to discuss the repercussions of the Middle East fighting. Last week Mr Aziz visited Moscow and was thought to have been seeking Russian support for Iraq in the war.—UPI.

Arafat mission: Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, arrived in Baghdad today in what is thought to be an attempt to mediate in the Gulf conflict. It was not known how many days Mr Arafat would stay in Baghdad.—Agence France-Presse.

## World View

by Arrigo Levi

## The folly of exploiting Third World conflict

The Soviet weapons, which Iraq received at bargain prices from Moscow, so that it could provide a counter-balance to the power of the pro-American Pahlavi empire, are now being fired against the American weapons which were sold to the Shah but are being used, however inefficiently, by the religious zealots who destroyed him, and who still hold in their hands American hostages.

There is nothing so unreliable and unstable as the pattern of relations between the great powers and the Third World. Unfortunately, the turbulence of the Third World does not need to be fanned by the antagonism and designs of the superpowers. It is there already and it is rooted in a variety of reasons which are as old as the world itself.

In the apparent thirst for power and conflicts, does not differ at all from the world, as it has always been and will be. The interplay between the global policies of the great powers and the many conflicts of the Third World has been the subject of many studies and debates. The latest exercise in this was a fortnight ago, was the annual conference of some of the London-based international Institute for Strategic Studies, with its multinational membership.

In discussing "Third World conflict and international security", it produced an impressive amount of sometimes contradictory opinions. But on the whole a wide area of agreement emerged, on both causes and possible remedies for the widespread, dangerous instability of the developing world.

There was very little support for the rather simple view presented by Dr James Schlesinger, former American Defence Secretary, that the end of Pax Americana and the decline of American power were the main causes of this instability.

The majority supported the opposite view by another American, Professor Stanley Hoffman, Harvard University, according to whom things happened the other way around: the end of Pax Americana, and the decline of American omnipotence were the effect, rather than the cause, of the great turbulence of the Third World of its divisions and conflicts, of its rising power and ambitions.

Therefore, a simple resurrection of American power (under a new republican administration, of course) would not once more stabilize the world, as Dr Schlesinger seemed to believe. The general view, supported both by Western and Third World politicians and scholars,

was that the great powers should sign a new pact to end the conflict of the Third World, following the lead of cooperation, the pact themselves and with the nations.

Such a policy would run counter to the interests of the Third World. The developing nations are aware of this and for support from and cooperation with the great powers. But they tell the West and the Soviet Union, do not let the flames of local wars become your might get badly burnt yourselves.

The Indonesian scholar, Jusuf Wanandi, added to this sides "to support the creation of regional order in the Third World". This should lead to a greater stability in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, since this represents the most important factor in maintaining world peace and security. Third World peace and stability seemed to demand a genuine "global détente".

There was also a request for the conventional arms race to be stopped by the superpowers. This should lead to a "détente" from specific understandings.

The need for "new mechanisms of consultation" between America, Western Europe and Japan was also emphasized. This should lead to a "détente" from specific understandings.

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## Victories on both sides claimed in broadcasts

By Dan van der Var

Four unidentified Americans were captured in a fierce fighting in the Abadan area yesterday according to a report put out by the Abadan National Oil Company's radio transmitter and monitored by the BBC.

Baghdad radio claimed that there had been a series of messages of support for Iraq from tribal leaders in "Arabistan" the Arab-populated area of Iraq's Khuzestan Province, where much of Iran's oil reserves are.

The messages expressed support for the Iraqi invasion and hoped that it would end "Persian racist occupation and defeat" of Khomeini's criminal gang.

Tehran radio praised the heroism of the 92nd division at Abadan and the 81st at Kermanshah for "creating legends in the face of the aggressive enemy who is loyal to America". Iran's troops were resisting in the air, at sea and on the ground.

Baghdad radio countered this with a claim that Iraqi forces had killed three Iranian officers and 18 soldiers, with four officers and 117 men captured, in Tuesday's fighting. Baghdad also claimed the destruction of 67 Iranian aircraft, 20 tanks, eight armoured cars and five naval vessels.

Broadcasts from Tehran appealed for surgeons, anaesthetists and orthopaedic specialists, while Abadan radio urgently requested supplies of blood.

The Iranians put out unspecified claims all day of victories over the Iraqis involving hundreds of fatalities, the defection of 100 troops to their side and the capture of hundreds more.

Tehran radio also reported that the Libyan and Syrian ambassadors to Iran had been in talks with President Bani-Sadr yesterday at joint staff headquarters.

Several Iranian stations put out calls for his senior to transport the wounded, adding to the impression from the radio traffic that Iran has been suffering heavy casualties. Lorries were also needed to put out oil fires at Abadan.

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## President Carter's call for non-interference is aimed directly at Moscow

## Soviet Union appeals for 'flames of conflict' to be put out

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Sept 24

The Russians renewed their appeal







# THE ARTS

## General gain as fringe moves west

The commercial doldrums afflicting the West End theatre have not dulled the ingenuity of the independent producers, who are now turning to the fringe to transfer their shows. The commercial producers have found another source of new shows: the fringe. This week three fringe shows will have opened in the West End: *Pal Joey*, which has come from the Half Moon, the East End's *Duet for One*, which was first presented at the Bush in west London; and Steven Berkoff's Greek, seen earlier this year again at the Half Moon.

Greek differs from the others in that it has moved into the new Arts Theatre, a regular central London venue for fringe productions; but *Duet for One* and *Pal Joey* are commercial presentations in much larger theatres. The first attraction of fringe shows for the commercial producers is that they are relatively cheap: casts are usually small and sets reasonably simple. Another attraction is simply that they can offer high-quality productions. There is rarely enough "good product" to satisfy the demands of Shaftesbury Avenue and thus producers have sought shows wherever they could find them. Fringe productions also hold out the prospect of something perhaps more important: new audiences. When Ian Albery decided in February to present

Belt and Braces Roadshow at his Wyndham's Theatre, plenty of people doubted his wisdom; but the production of *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* has been so successful that Belt and Braces have just signed a contract to continue at Wyndham's until April, 1981.

Albery said he was getting a much younger audience than normal, and also an audience which behaved differently: 90 per cent of people, seeing *Anarchist* did not book in advance, he said; they turned up on the night and queued just as they would for the cinema. He believed fringe shows—and he is also involved in the transfers of *Duet* and *Pal Joey*—were not a way of gain-

ing big profits. Prices had to be tailored to the pockets of the potential audience, but it was important to keep seats filled at a time when the West End was still fighting for survival. The transfers bring financial benefits to the fringe (the Bush will receive one and a half per cent of the gross takings for *Duet* at the Duke of York's, plus a share of any profits); but there are less tangible benefits from West End exposure. John Ellis, general manager of Belt and Braces, believed the success of *Anarchist* would attract wider audiences for their future productions; Anna Stapleton, administrator of the Half Moon, thought *Pal Joey* would bring more people to the

Half Moon and also aid the fund-raising efforts for their new theatre. "Despite all the criticism of the West End, it remains an invaluable showcase. Equally, commercial managements are starting to consider fringe theatres as showcases. In the past, a commercial show has often been tried out in provincial theatres; next week, William Sawyran's *Playthings* will be given a try-out at the Half Moon—if the critical and public response is favourable, then it could transfer to the West End. Thus the links between the West End and the fringe seem likely to burgeon. Both areas are so pushed for money that the advantages of co-operation are too great to ignore.

Martin Huckerby

### Duet for One

Duke of York's

Irving Wardle

After the acclaim that greeted his first appearance at the Bush earlier this year, Tom Kempinski's psychodrama *Duet for One* is not what it used to be. It is a vastly accomplished piece of theatrical rhetoric, in the sense that it spins a powerful narrative and two fine acting parts from a skeleton. But it is not a work like *Equus* or *Whose Life is it Anyway?* that changes the moral ground in shift under your feet.

As Frances de la Tour herself pointed out in *The Times* on Saturday, suicide is not even the play's main issue. She plays a violinist struck down by multiple sclerosis who fills up part of her now purposeless days with sessions of soliloquy. At no point does she register the least hope that the doctor (David de Keyser) may offer her any help. She belongs to a certain class of musicians who live exclusively inside music: artists like Wolf and Dunsen who, when their gift is taken away from them, literally have no place in the world. Once she no longer plays, she is already as good as dead; and her plight is altogether outside the province of analysis.

She recognises this, as does her audience, but nevertheless the sessions go on, following the usual detective story pattern of analytical fiction. In the first session, we observe her keeping up a front of aggressive self-sufficiency, outbidding over-confident plans to take pupils and look after her composer husband's career. Bit by bit



Frances de la Tour and David de Keyser

her childhood comes into focus: the early death of her pianist mother, her ruthless struggle against a non-musical father, her emergence from a child prodigy to adult virtuoso. Finally her defiance cracks and she heaves up the cry of grief that has been implicit in everything that has gone before: "I can never play the violin again."

As Miss de la Tour prepares to die, she goes straight to the heart. Up to that moment she has been a virtuoso of professional artifice, as much the grand patron bestowing her custom on a humble little medical practitioner, that the sound of straight, uncomplicated anguish tearing through the

unsympathetic facade cuts like a knife through the spectator's emotional defences. This is the measure of this actress. A commonplace performance, on the other hand, might have you stone-cold; it is only for the reason that there is no surprise in the line. We know it from the first moment she arrives in the electric wheelchair.

Also having revealed herself thus far, the character has shot its bolt. Mr Kempinski, however, has another one in store for the second act, where the analysis—until then a model of professional detachment, sitting seductively under a storm of withering insults and poisonous teasing—arises in Old Testament wrath and demands her

## Classic grandeur in Pollini's Beethoven

LPO/Solti  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

The Duke of Kent is the new Patron of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and formally attended the opening concert of its London season on South Bank on Tuesday. The hall was sold out, perhaps because Sir Georg Solti was to conduct Brahms's fourth symphony and Beethoven's fourth piano concerto, with Maurizio Pollini as soloist.

The concerto was, in this event, given a classic performance. It is for many of us, the most sublime and the most original of the ser even granted the splendours of the "Emperor". The virtuosity of Pollini's reading was that he clearly acknowledged all its virtues, and then played the music perfectly straight, without a trace of exaggeration or gloss (except to include the less familiar, and more extraordinary, of the composer's two cadenzas for the first movement, justifying his choice with an account of it that can only be called inspired).

Solti and the LPO partnered their soloist discreetly, yet at his level of approach; the tutti sections brought no anticlimax, musically. The orchestra did not sound to me in top form, though. There were several fluffs and flaws in the performance of Brahms 4, such as we do not expect when Solti is in charge, and the LPO strings have yet to recover the tonal sheen required by that poetry. Some soft string playing was almost inaudible from half-way up the hall.

I much liked Solti's early, all-embracing tempo for a firmly built first movement, the pulse and sparkle given to the third movement (not really a scherzo), less so the solemn tread of the glorious Andante moderato. Nor did the final Passacaglia inspire me, even as it should, though the coda did blaze gloriously. The concert had begun, after a rousing account of the National Anthem for the royal Patron, with Bartók's Dance Suite. Its range and blend of folk-styles, deployed in themes of Bartók's own invention, then elaborated in terms of a virtuosic orchestra, make it a tour de force of composition. Solti made sure that the choice would be publicly appreciated, and there were some attractive orchestral solos; yet I have heard the work sound more exhilarating, under his direction, not to mention any of his colleagues.

### Victoria de los Angeles

Wigmore Hall

Barry Millington

Not the least of those apprehensive about her thirtieth anniversary Concert at the Wigmore Hall will have been Victoria de los Angeles herself. She is no longer completely in command, yet her vulnerability as she stands on the stage seems to draw her audience closer. Maturity may not have whittled her charms, but neither has it helped her technical control under pressure.

In the first half, when she was clearly far from relaxed, she had to admire the little tricks employed to disguise imperfect breath control, for example, if only because they testify to a deep musical intelligence. The recital in fact was a lesson in what can be achieved with diminishing resources by a singer of her calibre, and a brilliant accompanist.

Diction was never Miss de los Angeles's strong point. Now, she seems so embarrassed by it that she swallows even what is left of the words, thus compounding the fault. An omitted stanza in Schubert's "Litanies" was disturbingly symptomatic of the cavalier treatment afforded to the poetry throughout, although time and again the singer redeemed herself with an illuminating flash of interpretation. Our breath was held by the charged atmosphere of "Erlkönig". The boy's quavering and the Erl-King's wheedling came over superbly; the characterization was incomplete only because there was insufficient power to do justice to the father. The best of the German songs was Schumann's "Der Nussbaum", where a pensive melodic line unwound like the leafy branches of the walnut tree itself. This also gave us Geoffrey Parsons at his most inspired, though his contribution to the recital was as sound and as valuable as ever.

At the end, everyone was happy, and it was happiness combined an element of relief that is what gives live music-making its unique flavour.

### Jajouka

Commonwealth Institute

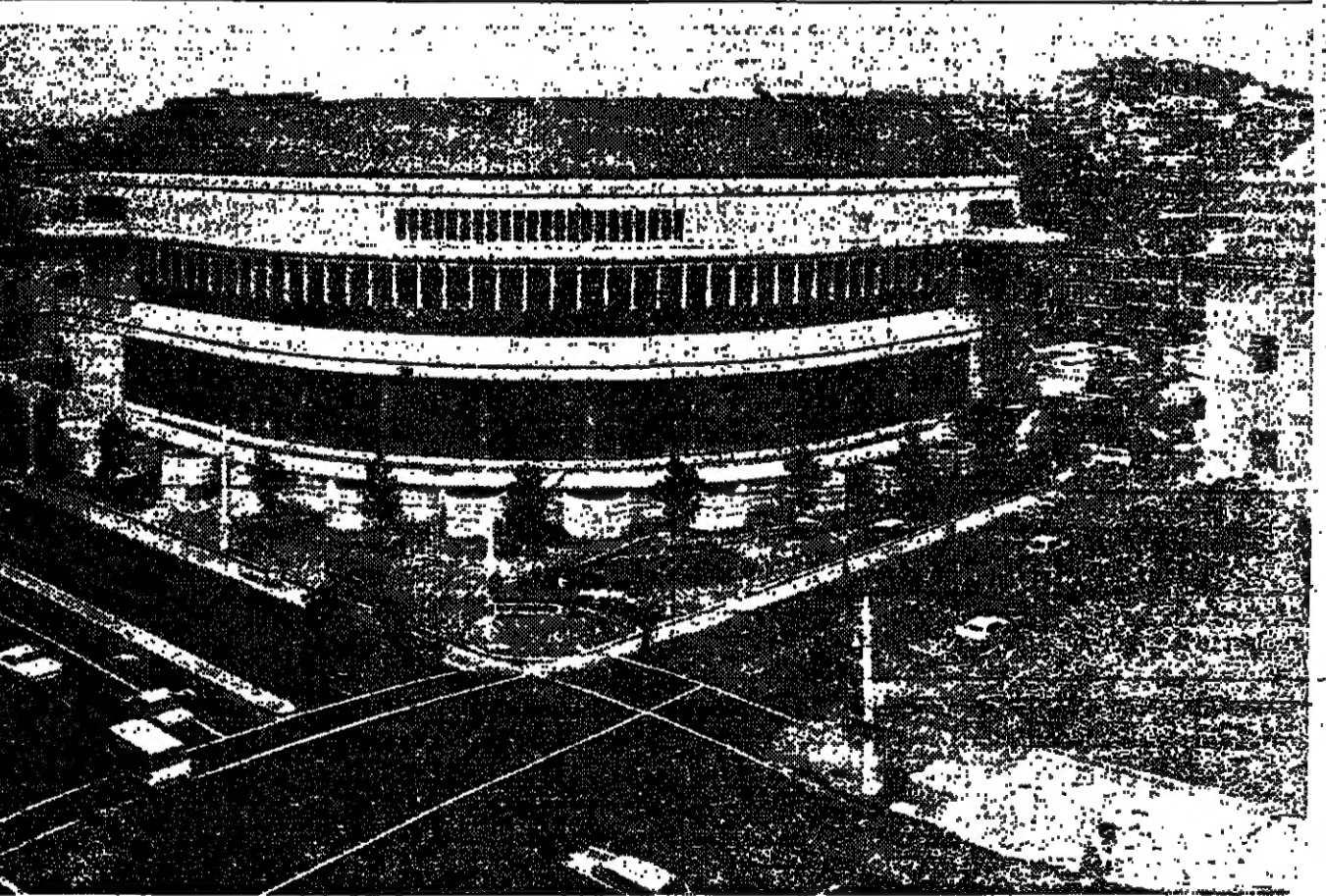
Richard Williams

The Master Musicians of Jajouka were for many centuries attached to the Moroccan court; since political events deprived them of that function at the beginning of this century, they have maintained their high status within a rather humble community, placing their art in the service of local ritual, entertainment and spiritual healing.

Jajouka, a village in the Rif mountains, is still annually the site of a festival over which the Master Musicians preside, built around a week-long performance of Pan, in which the musicians and their audience give ecstatically back into their collective pre-Islamic heritage.

A brief glimpse of the abandon of Boulevarde is the centrepiece of the programme which the Jajouka musicians are presenting in London. Most strikingly, it features eight men who play rihnas, double-reed horns which sound with an enveloping shrillness and whose vehement attack comes, thanks to the players' command of circular breathing, in endless overlapping waves.

They were accompanied by five side-drums who delivered bafflingly ingenious unison patterns, occasionally giving a hint of superimposed triplets which made the music feel like another tributary of the vast river which also gave birth to jazz.



The Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall

## San Francisco celebrates a custom-built concert hall

The lack of a proper concert hall in San Francisco has long been an obstacle to the development of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and indeed to orchestral standards in the west generally because of the economic impossibility of touring by the great orchestras from other parts of the country. This situation may not have changed overnight with the opening of the Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall; but the implications are far-reaching, for example in the new independence between opera and orchestral life in the city—formerly the orchestra could not begin until the opera season was over, but now, with the separation of the opera orchestra and the SFSO, both can run at once (and there is much more employment for musicians in the city).

The new auditorium is sited, aptly, in Grove Street, in the Civic Center, alongside the War Memorial Opera House, the Veterans Building with its art gallery, and several large municipal buildings. I am not your architectural correspondent, but do not need to be that to be a little uncomfortably aware that the new building, with its hints (to a very lay eye) of Frank Lloyd Wright, scarcely harmonises with this uncommonly unified group.

Perhaps one cannot these days build in the municipal classical, somewhat Parisian manner of the existing buildings. But the Louise M. Davies Hall (called after its leading benefactor) certainly has a handsome exterior, a grand, round sweep of 90 degrees on the corner of the streets where it stands, in white concrete in three broad bands with glass panels, presenting a pale blue-green tinge by day and inviting bright lights by night, in which it has a copper roof, which in time will turn a green. There is a hint of indul-

gence, possibly, about the unfunctional, dominating concrete verticals at the upper level and the ten semi-circular excavations (for flowers or trees, perhaps) at ground level; also about the protruding ear-like platforms at the top extremes from which tower music was played on the inaugural evening. The interior avoids the traditional European "shoe-box" shape, often admired for its acoustical properties, but not manageable with the outside fittings that present-day orchestral economics would predicate. The hall seats nearly 3,000. It is very wide (60 seats to the longest rows in the stalls, generously spaced), with side boxes devolving into balconies at two levels. Contrary to American tradition there is a terrace of seats behind and adjacent to the orchestra. The appearance is clean and warm, with the soft, deep rose-pink of the seats reflecting on to the walls and ceilings.

The main surfaces are broken up to preclude irregular distribution of sound: inverted pyramids on the ceiling, faceted piers on the walls (wooden ones behind the orchestra) and on the balcony fronts and rear walls bumps described as "frisbee-like" (these will resonate not to the music, but if struck with hammers, "we've incidentally created the largest xylophone in the world," said the acoustician Theodore Schirmer, from Bolt, Beranek & Newman, the firm in charge). Above the orchestra are 24 reflectors, in clear acrylic, progressively angled and panels of heavy velvet can be lowered from the ceiling to tune the reverberation suitably for the music to be heard, between 1.5 and 2.1 seconds.

What, then, of the sound? That is difficult to answer with precision, at least from any one unfamiliar with the San Francisco SO (especially bearing in mind that it has just acquired 20 new members). So what I say is in part a description of the orchestra and its conductor Edo de Waart. Berlioz's *Carnaval Roman* overture showed a strong tone of reasonable brightness, distinct textures yet a sufficient blend, and no tendency to smudge. For Beethoven's fifth symphony I sat hard to one side, and heard a good balance: true, clear string tones, without much sizzle or sheen, a bass (especially double-bass) line of particular clarity and richness, and possibly less resonance to middle sounds than to upper or lower.

The platform is not raked, and if the woodwind came through with no great clarity or character it may be partly on that score—through the woodwind section is anyway not a strongly characterful one. The brass rang out well, however, even if sometimes (as in the Beethoven slow movement) the trumpets seemed to be calling from an unexpected direction. The sound is not warm; but I would not go as far as those American critics who have called it harsh or brash.

Much less happy was the effect of the piano. Rudolf Serkin was there to play Mendelssohn's C minor Concerto, which he does with charm and life and sincere, warm feeling, with some odd touches of deliberation or hesitancy, and with less than entire accuracy in the rapid music. The piano tone seemed to come to us at one remove, curiously constrained, sometimes as if distant, sometimes (especially the upper register) rather brittle-sounding. Possibly the angled lid was steering the sound too selectively for the hall; at any rate, more thought will surely have to be given to the hall's ability to accommodate a piano. To

accommodate an audience, too, perhaps, the congestion in the narrow promenade, admittedly not much helped by the television cameras or the champagne waiters at the festive opening event, was desperate, and the stepped audience-ways into the hall may not prove to be ideal.

Besides the Berlioz, which he conducted in lively style, and Beethoven No. 5, of which he gave a competent, rounded account, with a good C major blaze of grandeur at the end but not much feeling that it had been earned, Edo de Waart directed a new piece, David Del Tredici's *Happy Voices*. This is one of a large sequence of works based on Lewis Carroll's Alice (to be exact, the second half of Part II of a giant trilogy, of which Parts I and III are already written, and have won much praise). It is a woodwind lullaby, about 17 minutes long. The commission specified "some happy music", and that it is.

It is brilliantly scored, bristly, even, invigorating, eventual. But it does show why not many people elect to write orchestral fugues nowadays. For one thing, whenever the brass crash in with the main subject, little else in this busy texture makes an effect, except simply of busyness. For another, fugue is a repetitive genre, and, ingenious though his treatment of it is, Del Tredici's main subject, plugging sequence upon sequence (usually with the bass rising in fourths, as in a classical fugue: Del Tredici is a committed tonal composer).

Still, it has a certain beauty of sweep, an old-fashioned American optimism, and a real mastery of effect—the fugue leaping into a suddenly all wood rising stuff, especially when a distressed-brass-theme is con-

tinued with the main subject. But it is all a little too easy, a cheerful music for a cheerful occasion.

The next evening the hall, not to say the orchestra and Mr de Waart, was more severely tested, by Mahler's Eighth. It came through excellently, the chorus, some 350 strong including boys, sang out first and then very loud, with no blurring of extreme resonance, and plenty of brightness. Mr de Waart did not in truth conduct the first part of the work, the "Veni, Creator Spiritus", which much subtlety or these boys' tempo and high dynamic levels, unqualified elation was very much the order of the day; but there is good precedent for that; and in the second, G major part of the work Mr de Waart conducted with some degree of feeling for Mahler's tone and texture, even if the orchestra's woodwind lacked the ideal pungency. But the strings, especially the violins at their highest, struck the ear bright and sharp, and the strong brass section was full-on, brilliant. The degree of blend and the degree of restraint seemed just about ideal for Mahler.

The solo voices, although placed far back, came over well, among them Judith Plegen, soprano and contralto as Una, Fortinbras; Esther Fink, whose high, clear, penetrating soprano was the voice of the Virgin Mary; and James Taylor, a contralto of vibrant and shimmering quality, and Kenneth Wessel, impressive for his clarity and line in the tenor part. There was plenty of room about the auditorium for the music, and then about 100 or so, all up to the occasion.

Stanley Sadie

# THEATRE

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# ILL KHOMENI FALL?

A conflict between Iran and the world appears to be developing. It is a conflict which has the potential to become a global one. The Iranian revolution, which began in 1979, has been a major event in world history. It has led to the overthrow of the Shah of Iran and the establishment of a new Islamic Republic. The new regime, led by Ayatollah Khomeini, has been a source of controversy and conflict with the West. It has been accused of human rights abuses and of supporting terrorism. It has also been accused of interfering in the affairs of other countries. The Iranian revolution has been a major challenge to the West. It has led to a re-evaluation of Western policy in the Middle East. It has also led to a re-evaluation of Western policy in the rest of the world. The Iranian revolution has been a major event in world history. It has led to the overthrow of the Shah of Iran and the establishment of a new Islamic Republic. The new regime, led by Ayatollah Khomeini, has been a source of controversy and conflict with the West. It has been accused of human rights abuses and of supporting terrorism. It has also been accused of interfering in the affairs of other countries. The Iranian revolution has been a major challenge to the West. It has led to a re-evaluation of Western policy in the Middle East. It has also led to a re-evaluation of Western policy in the rest of the world.

# IR IN FERMANAGH

Johnston, the Royal Constabulary reservist, was murdered by the Provisional IRA on Tuesday night. It was the second member of the forces in Ulster to be killed in the district since the start of the conflict. The IRA has been accused of a series of attacks on British forces in Ulster. It has been accused of killing British soldiers and reservists. It has also been accused of kidnapping British soldiers and reservists. The IRA has been a major source of conflict in Ulster. It has led to a re-evaluation of British policy in Ulster. It has also led to a re-evaluation of British policy in the rest of the world. The IRA has been a major challenge to the British. It has led to a re-evaluation of British policy in Ulster. It has also led to a re-evaluation of British policy in the rest of the world.

# BROTHERLY CONDUCT

It is a serious matter, any circumstances when the leadership of the union movement is taken from one of its most prominent figures. The death of a union leader is a major event in the history of the union movement. It has led to a re-evaluation of the union movement's policy. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the union movement's leadership. The union movement has been a major source of conflict in the world. It has led to a re-evaluation of world policy. It has also led to a re-evaluation of world leadership. The union movement has been a major challenge to the world. It has led to a re-evaluation of world policy. It has also led to a re-evaluation of world leadership.

# Children

The results of the research which we have used are perhaps surprising. The research has shown that children are more resilient than we thought. They are able to cope with a wide range of difficulties. They are able to overcome adversity. They are able to achieve success. The research has been a major event in the history of child psychology. It has led to a re-evaluation of child psychology. It has also led to a re-evaluation of child psychology. The research has been a major challenge to child psychology. It has led to a re-evaluation of child psychology. It has also led to a re-evaluation of child psychology.

# Head teachers and school strikes

The reaction of the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers (NASUWT) to the proposed changes in the education system has been a source of controversy. The NASUWT has been accused of obstructing the education system. It has been accused of supporting school strikes. It has also been accused of interfering in the affairs of the education system. The NASUWT has been a major challenge to the education system. It has led to a re-evaluation of the education system. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the education system. The NASUWT has been a major source of conflict in the education system. It has led to a re-evaluation of the education system. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the education system.

# Asbestos hazards

The Health and Safety Commission has issued a report on the hazards of asbestos. The report has found that asbestos is a major cause of lung cancer. It has also found that asbestos is a major cause of asbestosis. The report has been a major event in the history of health and safety. It has led to a re-evaluation of health and safety. It has also led to a re-evaluation of health and safety. The report has been a major challenge to health and safety. It has led to a re-evaluation of health and safety. It has also led to a re-evaluation of health and safety.

# Medicine's priorities

The British Association of Medical Practitioners has issued a report on the priorities of medicine. The report has found that the priorities of medicine are to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to relieve suffering. The report has been a major event in the history of medicine. It has led to a re-evaluation of medicine. It has also led to a re-evaluation of medicine. The report has been a major challenge to medicine. It has led to a re-evaluation of medicine. It has also led to a re-evaluation of medicine.

# Roll of test pilots

The Royal Aeronautical Society has issued a report on the roll of test pilots. The report has found that test pilots are a vital part of the aviation industry. They are responsible for testing new aircraft and for ensuring that they are safe to fly. The report has been a major event in the history of aviation. It has led to a re-evaluation of aviation. It has also led to a re-evaluation of aviation. The report has been a major challenge to aviation. It has led to a re-evaluation of aviation. It has also led to a re-evaluation of aviation.

# Ins and outs

The results of the research which we have used are perhaps surprising. The research has shown that there is a complex relationship between the mind and the body. The mind can affect the body, and the body can affect the mind. The research has been a major event in the history of psychology. It has led to a re-evaluation of psychology. It has also led to a re-evaluation of psychology. The research has been a major challenge to psychology. It has led to a re-evaluation of psychology. It has also led to a re-evaluation of psychology.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The debate on Labour Party structure

From Mr Neville Sandelson, MP for Hillingdon, Hayes and Uxbridge (Labour). The Labour Party has been a source of controversy and conflict for many years. It has been accused of being too bureaucratic. It has been accused of being too slow. It has also been accused of being too inflexible. The Labour Party has been a major challenge to the British. It has led to a re-evaluation of the British. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the British. The Labour Party has been a major source of conflict in the British. It has led to a re-evaluation of the British. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the British.

## Human rights petition

From Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP for Thanet East (Conservative) and others. The Human Rights Bill has been a source of controversy and conflict for many years. It has been accused of being too restrictive. It has been accused of being too narrow. It has also been accused of being too inflexible. The Human Rights Bill has been a major challenge to the British. It has led to a re-evaluation of the British. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the British. The Human Rights Bill has been a major source of conflict in the British. It has led to a re-evaluation of the British. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the British.

## Football violence

From Mr Edward Grayson. Football violence has been a major problem in the United Kingdom for many years. It has led to the deaths of many people. It has also led to the injury of many people. Football violence has been a major challenge to the British. It has led to a re-evaluation of the British. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the British. Football violence has been a major source of conflict in the British. It has led to a re-evaluation of the British. It has also led to a re-evaluation of the British.

## Mots justes?

From Mr Gordon C. Moore. The book 'Mots justes' is a collection of Greek and Latin sayings. It is a book that is well worth reading. It is a book that is well worth reading. The book 'Mots justes' is a collection of Greek and Latin sayings. It is a book that is well worth reading. It is a book that is well worth reading. The book 'Mots justes' is a collection of Greek and Latin sayings. It is a book that is well worth reading. It is a book that is well worth reading.



## Guest Column

Emergency!  
this time  
it was me

You think it can never happen to you. But it did. I was minding other people's business, watching *Emergency!* on television and munching my favourite chocolate chip biscuits—home made, they said. The firemen-paramedics were in their coffee room. The usual chatter, the kidding and then the sudden shrill beep to duty, cutting the conversation, grabbing helmets, the wide door opening, the big red engine racing to the scene.

Nothing too serious. An old drunk stretched out on the floor. His wife running around aimlessly trying to explain what had happened. "Lady, please stand aside." The vital statistics. "White. Elderly male. Pulse 106. BP 150 over 80." Transport in immediately. The ambulance, Julie London, the attractive head nurse at the hospital. Robert Fuller, the handsome doctor. The drunk awakening, protesting, trying to roll off the stretcher.

Back in the coffee room. The paramedics continuing the kidding where they had left off. The shrill beep. This time the clanging race to a mention. A heart attack. White. Male. Pulse. BP. Transport. Rampart Hospital. Commercial, or rather Message as they say now. Darn. Only two more biscuits left in the bag. Ah well, time for a stretch.

That's funny. A stiffness in my left arm. Between the shoulder and elbow. Must have pulled a muscle packing for New York. I was leaving in the morning to attend a film premiere for charity. Or had I pulled the muscle playing tennis at The Breakers? But I'm right-handed.

My best friend was down for a lesson. She knew my passion for the game. "Come along," she said. "No, I haven't played for a year, not since my daughter went to teach in Maine last winter." "Oh, come along, put a few balls, it will do you good." A reluctant "Okay." I wouldn't play but it would be nice to get out there and watch.

In any case I didn't have any tennis shoes. I had deliberately left them in London. But I had my racquet. I'll take it along, just in

hold and I might as well wear my tennis dress. I'd lost a few pounds and my legs looked good.

Well it happened that a minute after I arrived at the club a pro had a cancellation. Half an hour? Why not? Tennis shoes? I could always use another pair. "No running please," I said. "Just hit the ball to my racket." I was terrific. Long, low shots just skimming the net. My friend, having a lesson on the next court, was amazed. "You're good!" "Oh well," modestly. I was good in my day. For two weeks I had been number one at the Beverly Hills Tennis Club.

I wasn't even tired. "Thanks for getting me back to the human race. I feel great." There was some shopping, lunch and great thirst. Thinking of a new book I was to write. Making notes. I'll type it up in the morning before I leave. An early dinner. Some more packing. Serfing in front of the television with the chocolate chip biscuits. I'll go to bed after *Emergency!* One of my favourite shows because it seems so authentic. And I like the actors, especially Mr. Mantooth.

Hard to define where the stiffness is. Just above the elbow? No, nearer the shoulder. The electric pad will fix it. Ah, that's better. You don't want to go into New York with a stiff arm. Finish the packing during the Message. Strange, the arm is stiff again. Not painful, just stiff. Couldn't use the left arm to get into my night clothes. When had I pulled the muscle? What a nuisance. Swing the arm, that should loosen the muscle. And when the floor rose and knocked me down.

But not out. I was able to stand up but I knew better than to swing the arm again. I sat down carefully on the side of the bed, holding my left arm tightly across my chest. I didn't move it. I reasoned, I wouldn't have that strange pain again. It was like if you touched an open wound.

I was sweating profusely but I always sweat profusely in Palm Beach. It was November but it was a warm night. What a strange pain for a pulled muscle. I was trembling and I knew I was in trouble. I'd better get a doctor. Try getting a doctor in Palm Beach on a Saturday night. The one I finally reached told me sternly, "I don't make house calls."

But something's wrong," I pleaded. "Get an ambulance and go in hospital," he advised coldly and hung up. An ambulance and hospital for a pulled muscle? Ridiculous. But I needed to have my arm fixed so I could go to New York in the morning. I started calling friends. The season would not begin for another month but they were all out. It was Saturday night and no one in Palm Beach stays home on a Saturday night, season or no season. Ah, the nice couple on the second floor in my apartment house. The nice couple were out, but the



Sheila Graham, Queen of the Hollywood gossip columnists.

elderly mother answered. She had an injured foot, otherwise she would come up. "Why don't you call the desk?" she suggested. "They'll know if there's a doctor in the house." Of course.

"I think there's something wrong. I had the strangest pain..." I called for an ambulance and sent up a wheel chair. "Don't be silly, I'm coming down." I had almost reached the lift when the man at the desk with four men in white dashed out with a stretcher, put me on it and carried me back to my apartment.

When they cut away the left arm of my dressing gown, and night gown, this was too much. "Look," I said "it's just a pulled muscle. A bad one I admit but..." "Please relax and be quiet," said the man with the scissors and I shut up, remembering the talkative woman on the show I had just seen on television.

One man in white was talking to the hospital. Another man in white was taking my pulse and blood pressure. I wasn't listening because I was so amazed at how closely it resembled the real *Emergency!* But I sat up sharply when I heard, "White. Male." "Whaddya mean male?" I shouted. I have never been known for the smallness of my bosom, which was exposed where my clothes had been cut. He corrected himself while the rest of us, especially me, laughed.

I didn't know where I was going and I didn't care. I never fight the inevitable and there was nothing I could do. I think I made a few rather feeble jokes in the ambulance but all I got in reply was "Yes ma'am, Yes ma'am." Well, my pulled muscle would be fixed up in the hospital and then I could call a taxi and return home.

There was one other patient in the emergency room at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Lake Worth. A woman had fallen and broken her ankle and a doctor was fixing it up for her. Her husband was standing over her making soothing sounds. I wished someone would do the same for me, although I hadn't broken anything.

Someone did. After phoning everyone I knew and finding them out, I had rung Nancy at a car rental office just over the bridge from where I live. We had become friends, and I knew she would take me to the hospital in her car. Nancy was out. But the girl who had taken the call came to the hospital. I had never met her but I too had someone to make soothing sounds.

My turn, thank goodness. The girl from Avis would take me home. The vital statistics again. An ECG. The doctor patted my good arm and said "I think you should spend the night in the hospital."

I half sat up. "No, there's nothing wrong. Just a pulled muscle." I was beginning to sound like a broken record. "Well," said the doctor, "it could be your heart. Your blood pressure is 230 over 100. We can't take any chances." The ECG had shown a slight abnormality, he went on. "It could be the normal thing for your heart, but we have to find out." I was always proud of my good heart. Only recently my doctor had said: "You'll be glad to know that you have the heart of a woman of 50."

But I'm only 49," I replied, joking. Something wrong with my heart indeed. But something was wrong. I had always had low blood pressure and 220 was high. "Alright," grudgingly, "but only for tonight. I refuse to stay longer in this hotel." I kept referring to the hospital as a hotel. "And remember," I continued, "I'm due in New York tomorrow. I have a reservation at the Regency." A nurse stepped forward with a pad and pencil. "Give me the number. I'll call them."

I was in the hospital's coronary unit for two weeks, wired to a machine that was monitored 24 hours a day. A heart specialist visited me twice a day. He explained to me how long I had suffered a coronary insufficiency—a block in the left artery from the heart. "You are lucky. The heart itself isn't damaged. But you'll have to take it easy for a while."

I had nursing care at home for a month, and I wasn't allowed to drive or swim for several months. "And no tennis, just walk." It was a warning. I had been overdoing things, travelling too much, working too hard.

I have been careful. My heart is fine—not the heart of a woman of 50, but good for my age. But I still find it hard to believe that it happened to me.

Sheila Graham

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## The Times Cook



## Shona Crawford-Poole

Don't laugh. But what is this country coming to when plain dried peas are not to be had without leaving your fingers do the walking. What could be more ordinary, more exceptional than dried peas? I ask you?

Red lentils, green lentils, haricot beans, mung beans, black-eyed beans, lima beans, big yellow lentils, and all manner of other pulses crowded the shelves of the nearest supermarket. No peas. Two local Indian grocers had an even more exotic selection of dials. The health food shop new sells none of these things, and the closest late-night mini-market had a wide variety of health foods but no dried peas.

After that I gave up. On a Sunday afternoon I was prepared to compromise and make pea soup with what are variously known as gunzo, gunga, goonzo or pigeon peas, arhar, dhali, gandules, and mung beans—the tiny green peas or beans (take your pick) often sold simply as sprouting beans.

Their use is pretty pea-like and they make a very good pea-soup. London Particulars, the pea-soup which follows.

But first, be assured, there is no nationwide shortage of dried peas. Nor are they seasonal. The supermarket, at least, usually stocks them in brand packets and has simply run out.

What started this search was a new book, *Farmhouse Cookery*, to be published on Monday by Readers Digest at £10.95. Like *The Cookery Year*, its predecessor from Readers Digest, it is a closely edited compilation of the work of several authors. Marissa Hanbury Toulson, Simone Sekers, Jane Grison, Elisabeth Arton, Theodora Fitzgibbon, Michael Bateman, Caroline Coates and Brian Skinn are among the contributors. Lavish illustrations include the work of photographer, Tessi Fraeger.

The recipes are far down-to-earth British food—solid, straight-forward dishes of the most practical kind. The following recipes are taken directly from it.

The dense, greeny-brown soup known as London's pea soup fog

was a winter hazard until as recently as the 1950s. In *Book House* (1957) Charles Dickens described it as a "London Particular" and the two terms became interchangeable for both the food and the soup.

The soup was dense and justic: the acid taste and clammy chill of the are the very opposite of the soup's warming, soporific.

London Particular  
Serves six  
3 rashers of streaky bacon with rinds removed, diced

1 large onion, peeled and chopped  
2 carrots, peeled and chopped

450g (1lb) dried peas, soaked overnight in cold water to cover

225 litres (4 pints) vegetable or chicken stock

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

6 tablespoons crostons (made by drying small cubes of stale bread in hot oven golden)

Put the bacon in a large, heavy-based saucepan and cook over gentle heat until the fat runs out. Add the onion and carrot and cook gently until the fat has been absorbed.

Drain the soaked peas and add to the pan with the stock. Bring to the boil, season lightly with salt and pepper, cover and simmer for about 2 hours, or until the peas are mushy.

Pass through a sieve or food mill, return to the pan and add the Worcestershire sauce and reheat. Serve topped with crostons.

The "papering" of split-roasted meat, as a means of preventing the outside from becoming too hard, succeeded the earlier method of dredging the meat with hard-flavoured breadcrumbs about the beginning of the last century.

This present suggestion of "papering" is primarily designed to seal in the flavour, belongs to the kitchen-range-and-oven era of 100 years later.

Both can wrap the fillets in foil instead of paper, but allow 10 minutes extra cooking time, since foil acts as a barrier to heat.

Papered fillets of pork  
Serves four  
2 pork tenderloins

15g (4oz) butter

1 tablespoon finely chopped onion

25g (3oz) fresh bread crumbs

1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

1 teaspoon dried or very finely chopped fresh rosemary

salt and freshly ground black pepper

110g (4oz) softened butter

1 teaspoon ground nutmeg

1 tablespoon plain flour

Cut each tenderloin in halves and make a slit lengthwise in each half.

without cutting right through, the back should still be joined. So the two halves are still joined.

Heat the butter in a small pan and mix the onion in it very gently until the bread crumbs, parsley and rosemary into a thick paste.

Cur four small pieces of greaseproof paper about 25cm (10in) long and 15cm (6in) wide. Spread the softened butter thickly over the centre of each paper. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and a very little nutmeg.

Place each fillet on a piece of paper, spreading and flattening it in place with the blade of a knife. Rub the stuffed fillets with flour.

Place each fillet on a piece of greaseproof paper. For the longer sides loosely over the meat leaving some space round the fillet, and twist the ends tight. Place in a large baking dish, as cook in the centre of a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F) for 40-45 minutes.

Serve in their paper, so that each person can unwrap their own and enjoy the full aroma.

Pears used to grow in many country gardens—they were often "wonders" very late, hard-cooking pears, and many puddings and preserves were devised to make good use of them.

They are traditionally cooked in a slow oven with cider or wine to soften and flavour them. This creates a colourful dish with delicious syrup.

Baked pears in cider  
Serves six

6 cooking pears, or hard dessert pears

110g (4oz) sugar

300ml (½ pint) sweet cider

300ml (½ pint) water

Thinly pared rind of half a lemon

30g (1 oz) blanched almonds, or into shreds

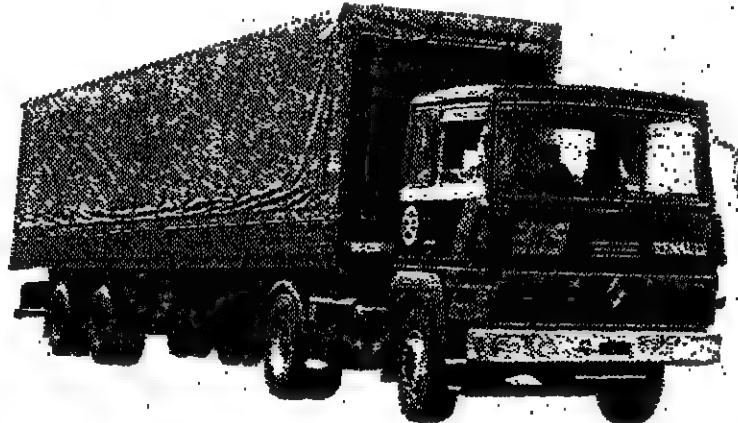
Peel the pears thinly, but leave the stems on. Stand them upright in deep casseroles and sprinkle with the sugar. Mix the cider and water and pour round the pears. Add the lemon rind.

Cover and cook in a preheated oven (150°C/300°F) for 2½ hours until tender. A fork should enter easily without breaking the fruit. This may take up to 4 hours in a jug.

Leave the pears to cool in the liquid before lifting them carefully into a shallow serving bowl. Arrange them close together and in an upright position.

Remove the lemon rind and boil the liquid in a small saucepan until reduced by half. This makes a thick syrup. Pour in the almond slices evenly over the fruit. Pour on the syrup and boil well. Serve with thick cream.

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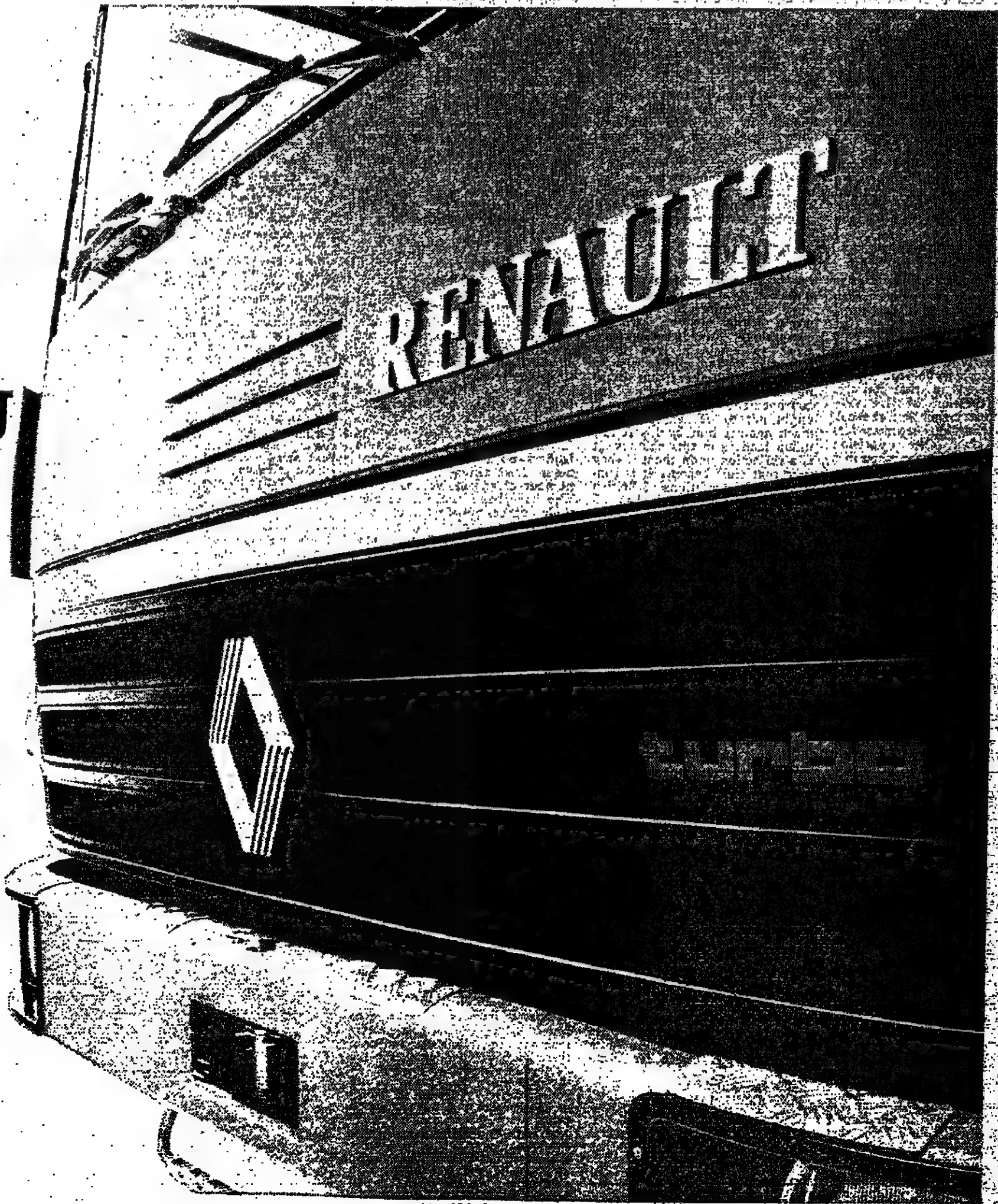
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## Heavy fall in overtime hours, and short-time working spreads

By Melvyn Westlake  
Overtime worked in manu-  
facturing industry has slumped  
to its lowest level in any  
month for at least five years.  
At the same time the level of  
short-time working is the  
highest.

These are further indications  
of the way that, in a recession,  
hitting British industry.

Figures published in the  
Employment Gazette yesterday  
by the Department of Employ-  
ment show that 10,870,000 hours  
of overtime were worked in  
manufacturing industry in July  
(seasonally adjusted).

This was 13.5 per cent down  
on the overtime figures for the  
previous month, and about 30  
per cent down on July 1979.  
The percentage of all blue-  
collar workers doing overtime  
fell to 28.7 in July from 31.4  
per cent in June and 37.5  
per cent at the end of last year.

This level of short-time work-

ing is a further sign of falling  
activity. Workers stood off for  
over a week of the week rose to  
221,000 in July from 205,000 in  
June, and a mere 39,000 in  
July 1979.

The latest figure represents  
almost 5 per cent of all blue-  
collar workers in manufacturing  
industry. A year earlier fewer  
than 1 per cent were on short-  
time. The number of hours lost  
has similarly risen.

The pattern of reduced over-  
time and widespread short-time  
working comes on top of a  
sharp fall in the level of  
employment in industry and  
other evidence that the  
recession is hitting this sector  
particularly hard. Output by  
manufacturers has slumped by  
about 7 per cent so far this  
year compared with the average  
of 1979.

The index of weekly hours  
worked by all blue collar  
workers (seasonally adjusted)  
fell to 85.6 in July (1962=100).

## Increase in amount of shift working predicted

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent  
Shiftworking is likely to  
increase in many industries  
over the next few years,  
according to a report about 30  
per cent down on July 1979.  
The percentage of all blue-  
collar workers doing overtime  
fell to 28.7 in July from 31.4  
per cent in June and 37.5  
per cent at the end of last year.

available) shows that the pro-  
portion of all industrial  
employees on some kind of  
shiftwork in Britain was, at  
18.3 per cent, lower than Italy  
(22.3 per cent), West Germany  
(20.2 per cent) and France  
(19.5 per cent).

One of the main differences  
between Britain and continental  
Europe is the lower propor-  
tion of female shiftworkers  
here. There are three times as  
many women shiftworkers in  
Germany as there are in the  
United Kingdom and more than  
double in France. This dif-  
ference partly reflects the  
greater prevalence of double-  
day shifts in continental  
Europe, whereas most shiftwork  
in Britain includes nightwork.

The report, *The introduction  
and extension of shiftworking*,  
is published by NEDO Books,  
1 Steel House, 11 Titchell Street,  
London, SW1E 9JL.

## Chemical dumping claims against United States

By John Huxley  
European chemical manu-  
facturers are to seek anti-  
dumping action against another  
two products imported from  
the United States. An official  
from the council of chemical  
makers said in Brussels yester-  
day that dumping complaints  
would be lodged with the  
Commission soon. They relate  
to paraxylene and orthoxylene,  
oil and natural gas distillates  
which are used as additives in  
plastics.

The council official said both  
products were being sold in  
western Europe at "prohibi-  
tive and non-competitive  
prices". He did not disclose  
what "dumping" margin would  
be claimed.

Earlier this year, the Com-  
mission launched anti-dumping  
inquiries into two other plastic  
raw materials, styrene mono-

mer and vinyl monomer acetate,  
from the United States.  
Altogether, the council is  
monitoring imports of 18 pro-  
ducts which it believes may be  
coming into Europe at un-  
realistically low prices. West  
European manufacturers argue  
that the Americans benefit  
from artificially low energy  
prices.

Steel complaint: The United  
States Administration has re-  
sisted the EEC Commission's  
claim that US Steel will shortly  
draw its anti-dumping complaint  
against European steel pro-  
ducers. Peter Norman writes  
from Brussels.

Mr Reuben Askew, President  
Carter's special trade repre-  
sentative, has confirmed that  
the Administration would welcome  
action by the Commission to  
reduce steel imports from the  
United States. He is also seek-  
ing to limit American tex-  
tile exports to Europe.

Fears allayed, page 20

## Calm in money markets could be 'lull before storm'

By Roman Eisenstein  
Banking Correspondent  
Foreign exchange markets  
were steadier yesterday after  
the sharp movements of the  
previous three days. Fears that  
the Iraq-Iran conflict on the  
Gulf will create further upward  
pressure on sterling rate have  
not so far materialized.

Yesterday in relatively busy  
markets sterling lost some of  
the ground gained on Tuesday.  
The trade weighted index fell  
0.4 per cent down to 75.3.  
Against the dollar sterling fell  
by 30 points to 2.3995.

Continental currencies also  
recovered some of the ground  
they lost Tuesday. The dol-

lar, for example, was down 157  
points against the Deutsche  
mark at 1.7955.

But a leading foreign ex-  
change dealer described the  
foreign exchange markets  
yesterday as "likely to be the  
lull before the storm if the war  
in the Gulf goes on for much  
longer".

Mr Charles Frost, manager of  
foreign exchange dealings at  
Lloyds Bank, expressed the  
general feeling when he said  
the market had been "defini-  
tely more busy because of the  
events in the Middle East". But  
yesterday the markets had been  
somewhat quieter than on either  
Monday or Tuesday.

## Peugeot to streamline at Talbot

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Sept 24  
Peugeot is to absorb a large  
part of the present Talbot  
marketing organization as part  
of a streamlining plan approved  
by the board today. One of the  
shareholders of the Talbot com-  
pany that will remain outside the  
new "Automobile Peugeot"  
company, is Talbot, of Great  
Britain.

Talbot was taken over two  
years ago by Peugeot-PSA.  
Talbot sales in France have  
fallen by 32.7 per cent over the  
past year and the Marquis  
has only 6.4 per cent of the  
domestic market. The Peugeot  
has lost heavily to Renault in  
July Peugeot production fell by  
16.6 per cent compared with  
Renault's rise of 13 per cent.

The restructuring of Talbot

under Peugeot will bring the  
marketing of both ranges into  
the same network. Citroën cars,  
which forms part of the same  
group, will remain separate.

Apart from the British opera-  
tion, the Talbot-Spanish sub-  
sidiary will also escape from  
joining the restructured com-  
pany. The two Talbot test  
centres and one factory in  
France will also be allowed to  
retain their old identities.

Mr George Turnbull, chair-  
man of Talbot United Kingdom,  
said that the latest plan was  
seen as an opportunity for the  
two companies to increase their  
share of the British market.

He said that Talbot would  
continue to manufacture cars  
in Britain, but with an extended  
dealer network through which  
to sell them. Talbot now has  
600 dealers and Peugeot about  
250.

## Renault raising American Motors stake to 49pc

From Frank Vogel  
United States, Economics  
Correspondent  
Washington, Sept 24  
Renault of France will increase  
its stake in the American  
Motors Corporation to 49.9  
per cent. This commits Renault  
to a heavy penetration of the  
United States car market but  
secures the corporation's  
survival.

Renault will add \$200m  
(£83m) to its \$150m investment  
bringing Renault's share of the  
corporation up from 27.7 per  
cent to 49.9 per cent. Renault

could easily gain a majority of  
the shares.

The deal paves the way for  
American Motors, which lost  
\$85m in the second quarter of  
this year, to increase its un-  
secured bank financing from  
\$90m to \$200m.

Renault and American Motors  
will create a financing company  
to support the United States  
dealership network. This will  
provide it with car buyers' credit  
facilities which matches that  
offered by rival American  
manufacturers.

Renault will buy \$200m  
of American Motors' common  
stock, preferred stock and war-  
rants over the next two years.  
The first investment of \$122.5m  
will be made later this year,  
with Renault's shareholding  
then rising to 46 per cent.

The companies have agreed  
to make a rights offering of up  
to \$100m of common stock be-  
fore the end of next March at  
\$5 a share. Completion of this  
would leave Renault with 49.9  
per cent of the corporation's  
shares.

The rest of Renault's invest-  
ment will be as \$280 cumulative  
preferred stock with war-  
rants to subscribe for shares of  
American Motors at \$7 a share.  
Renault will also have the op-  
tion to buy another \$20m of  
preferred shares and warrants  
at the same price.

Japanese manufacturers are  
considering manufacturing in  
the United States after Volk-  
swagen's success. But BL  
appears to have given up trying  
for an opening in the American  
market.



Lord Oram: "People are creating their own jobs."

## Cooperatives agency fears overspending

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor  
The Co-operative Development  
Agency, the two-year-old ad-  
visory body for co-operatives,  
is warning of a financial difficul-  
ty that cast doubts on its  
future. It has already been told  
by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary  
of State for Industry, that fund-  
ing beyond September next year  
will depend on its track record.

## Treasury determined to hold public spending at planned levels

By Our Economics Staff  
Treasury ministers are deter-  
mined that public expenditure  
will not exceed planned levels  
next year even if the recession  
forces up spending on particu-  
lar programmes such as unem-  
ployment benefits and social  
security benefits. If this should  
happen they will look for cuts  
in other programmes.

However, no further real cuts  
in public expenditure are con-  
templated for the present finan-  
cial year, even though there  
are many signs that both  
spending and borrowing will be  
higher than expected.

## W German banks put curb on foreign loans

From Peter Norman  
Brussels, Sept 24  
The West German Federal  
Bank has been exerting its in-  
fluence on the country's banks  
to curb their long-term lending  
abroad. West German banking  
sources reported today.

## Britain under fire on overseas aid cuts

From David Biele  
Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept 24  
Britain came under sharp  
criticism here today from Mr  
Sonny Rampal, Commonwealth  
Secretary General, over cuts in  
aid and attitude to developing  
countries.

Speaking at the opening ses-  
sion of the annual meeting of  
Commonwealth Finance Min-  
isters, Mr Rampal brought  
into the open his strong feel-  
ings expressed at meetings of  
officials from Commonwealth  
countries about the British  
decision to cut by a fifth its  
contribution to the common-  
wealth Fund for Technical Co-  
operation (CFTC). He also  
attacked the "unyielding re-  
fusal" of Britain, the United  
States and West Germany to  
agree to proposals at the  
United Nations last week which  
would have given developing  
countries a greater say in the  
future of international financial  
institutions.

The amount of money in-  
volved in the row over the  
CFTC is small. The British  
contribution was £37.5m. The  
fund is expected to spend  
£11.2m this year and it is  
planned to go on until it will  
be reduced by £750,000.

But the issue seems to have  
angered many countries and is  
symptomatic of growing diffi-  
culties in the relations between  
the United Kingdom and devel-  
oping countries.

Both Mr David Gibbons,  
Bermuda's Prime Minister, and  
the Nigerian Finance Minister  
underlined the importance  
which they attach to the CFTC  
in their speeches at the opening  
session, and there was general  
commendation for Canada's  
decision to increase its aid con-  
tribution. Because much of the  
spending done by the fund is  
denominated in sterling, other  
countries have had to raise their  
contributions to maintain the  
buying power of the fund.

Britain's decision to cut its  
payment is particularly disliked  
since the commitment to the  
current level was announced by  
Lord Carrington, the Foreign  
Secretary, at the Lusaka meet-  
ing of heads of government in  
August 1979, at which 120  
ministers expressed a warm  
approval of the fund's work.

The British case is that the  
need for reductions of public  
spending of all kinds makes it  
politically essential to cut aid.  
But there is little doubt that  
this approach is hard on devel-  
oping countries to swallow  
because the United Kingdom  
makes no secret of its opposi-  
tion to many of the ideas for  
changing the world economic  
system which the develop-  
ing countries are associated.

The United Kingdom has a  
reputation for being one of the  
most hawkish of all the West-  
ern industrial states on issues  
which usually get grouped to-  
gether under the new inter-  
national economic order. For  
example, Mrs Thatcher made it  
clear at the economic summit  
in Venice that the United King-  
dom had little sympathy with  
the idea of a world meeting of  
heads of countries from rich  
and poor nations to hammer  
out new economic solutions.

Mr Ramphal castigated the  
"parsimony" of industrial  
countries and said that action  
needed to be taken to get the  
world out of stagnation. Some  
problems needed to be resolved  
even before growth was  
resumed, most notably the  
financing of developing coun-  
tries' deficits. He appealed for  
concrete action at next week's  
meeting of the IMF and World  
Bank.

In his opening speech, Sir  
Geoffrey Howe carefully re-  
frained from getting drawn into  
debate on Britain's contribution  
to the CFTC. He did, however,  
say that what might seem like  
parsimony to some reflected the  
differing contributions which  
different countries could make.

## PRICE CHANGES

W 11p to 87p	Kleinwort Ben	6p to 234p
by 1p to 88p	Fitchard Ser	5p to 96p
15p to 285p	Steep Rock	25p to 220p
J 4p to 44p	Textured Jersey	3p to 51p
E 14p to 64p	Ultramar	8p to 43p

2p to 16p	Ricardo Eng	17p to 445p
31p to 615p	SA Land	41p to 582p
42p to 85p	Western Ann	23p to 509p
3p to 25p	W Rand Cons	17p to 355p
3p to 22p	Wills G & Sons	6p to 35p

## THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
2.11	2.04	12.04	11.54
32.00	30.35	127.00	116.75
71.95	69.25	124.00	114.75
2.85	2.77	179.50	172.00
13.85	13.30	10.35	9.90
4.10	3.76	4.13	3.83
10.28	9.83	2.46	2.39
3.56	3.29	75.00	71.50
106.50	100.50		
12.15	11.65		
1.16	1.14		
2145.00	2040.00		
548.00	523.00		
Gld 4.58	4.46		

## Hungarian economist attacks transferable rouble as hindrance to growth Comecon's convertible currency that isn't

A senior Hungarian Govern-  
ment economist has described  
Comecon's monetary system  
based on the transferable rouble  
as an unmitigated failure and a  
hindrance to economic growth.  
Comecon's "convertible cur-  
rency" is neither convertible  
nor a currency, he asserts.

This devastating critique of  
the transferable rouble as the  
basis of Comecon trade was  
made by Dr Mihaly Patai, a top  
financial expert of the country's  
state-run Financial Research  
Institute. The highly respected  
Budapest newspaper *Magyar  
Nemzet*, the organ of the Com-  
munist Party-controlled Patriotic  
Front, carried Dr Patai's article  
in an apparent attempt to lend  
it further weight; it added after  
the author's name that he  
represents the Financial  
Research Institute, signalling

its bilateral practice". One of  
the most harmful effects of this  
is that the transferable rouble  
system makes purchases of  
goods over the set plan  
"practically impossible".

Without spelling it out, he  
hints it acts as a straitjacket  
on the member states' econo-  
mies. "In a dispassionate  
and therefore, more effective  
analysis of the performance of  
the transferable rouble, Dr  
Patai bluntly states that "in  
fact, it does not entirely fulfil  
the function of money".

He points out that it fails to  
fulfil any of the four basic  
functions allotted  
national and international  
currency, expresser of value,  
and a functional means of pay-  
ment. Furthermore it is not  
a world currency.

Comecon trading partners

## Raybeck

Year ended 26 April	1980	1979
	£'000s	£'000s
Turnover	99,403	98,787
Profit before taxation	5,582	7,755
Profit after taxation	3,693	4,400
Extraordinary items less minority interests	83	1,133
Profit including extraordinary items	3,776	5,533
Earnings per ordinary share	8.01p	11.43p
Dividend per ordinary share	4.30p	4.00p

● The disappointing figures are mainly due to the economic state of the Country and the continuing decrease in the number of tourists, particularly in the West End of London.

● Steps are being taken to improve trading efficiency in order to take advantage of the revival in trade which we think we can look forward to in the year 1981/2.

● In view of the underlying strength of the company and its strong liquidity, an increase of 10% in the final dividend payment is recommended.

"I am confident that, when normal conditions return, the company will resume its successful trading pattern of growth and profitability."

Ben Raven - Chairman

Copies of the report are available from The Secretary Raybeck Limited, 200 Oxford Street, London, W1A 1PL.

Gabriel Ronay





## High-speed printer from Xerox

Xerox Corporation is introducing an electronic printing system for office use which it says can transmit or receive a page of text in three seconds. The Xerox 5700 electronic printing system was said to be "up to 40 times as fast as typical word processing printers".

### Plywood imports

The European Commission has ordered 20 Dutch companies to end restrictions on plywood imports. The Commission said the 11 importers and nine agents had joined with a number of other enterprises to force an agreement known as the IMA Rules, aimed at safeguarding the position of each in the import trade.

### US alcohol fuel

The United States could produce about 581 million gallons of fuel alcohol a year by 1985 if all spare plant capacity was brought into production, a report by the National Alcohol Fuels Commission said. President Carter earlier this year set a national goal of 500 million gallons a year by 1982.

### Vehicle output falls

Japanese vehicle production fell in August by 3.6 per cent to 1,039,770 from a record 1,079,770 in July but was still 3.3 per cent above the 689,014 produced a year earlier. Exports also declined to between 450,000 and 460,000 from the record 529,200 in July.

### Rupee devalued

The Reserve Bank of India has devalued the rupee against sterling by 0.54 per cent to a new middle rate of 18.65 rupees to the pound.

### Deficit narrows

West Germany's current account deficit narrowed to a provisional DM3,900m (£802m) in August from a shortfall of DM5,200m (£1,203m) in July.

West likely to enjoy continuing trade surplus with Eastern block

## Chemicals imports fears allayed

Long-standing fears that West European markets could soon be swamped by cheap chemicals from the Comecon countries have been allayed.

Two years ago, ICI was predicting that by 1985 the West would have a deficit in chemicals with Eastern countries of about \$1,700m (£700m). Estimates now circulating within the company suggest, instead, that the Western producers will still enjoy a surplus of about \$1,000m.

These unpublished figures accord with those produced in a study earlier this year by the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers (CECM). It showed that far from running into deficit, West European chemical industries were producing an annual surplus of \$1,800m. Even on the most pessimistic projection, it is thought unlikely that the surplus will be eroded by 1985.

CECM believes that in five years' time the West's surplus could be as high as \$1,000m or, at worst, as low as \$300m. The CECM estimates suggested that the industry had overreacted to the threat from the Comecon during the 1970s. Then, there were frequent warnings about the

uses associated with compensation and "buy back" deals with the Soviet Union and its Eastern partners.

Attention focused on deals in which Western technology and, sometimes, plant construction, was to be paid for in kind subsequently. It was feared that this practice could result in large, unpredictable quantities of cheap products disrupting Western markets.

The ICI study does not rule out the possibility of a long term threat, but it does suggest that it has receded. Mr Roy French, head of the company's East European zone, explained that the earlier forecasts reflected then current construction proposals. These had since been scaled down, or shelved entirely.

He added that there was among Western chemicals and chemical plant makers a greater understanding of the consequences of increasing production capacity in the Comecon countries.

Ironically, while the threat from the Soviet Union has failed to materialize, Western European chemical producers found themselves under pressure from low-cost imports from the United States.

Industry leaders argue that American producers benefit from an unfair cost advantage because of energy pricing policy. A long-term threat is also seen as likely to come from the Middle East, where downstream development from oil is regarded as a logical consequence, both politically and industrially.

Meanwhile, ICI is hoping to increase its sales to Eastern Europe. Last year, sales totalled \$560m, against \$52m in 1977. ICI believes the 1979 figure would have been higher but for shortages of hard currency which affected even the sale of products such as crop protection chemicals that yield economic benefits equivalent to many times their costs.

ICI is running a sizable deficit with the Soviet Union, from whom it buys substantial quantities of oil and naphtha feedstock. Although these account for less than 10 per cent of ICI's needs, they can add up to £100m a year. But the company hopes the pattern of trade will change, particularly in the field of specialty chemicals.

John Huxley

## 12.9m working days a year lost by strikes

By Mervyn Westlake

Seven large work stoppages, out of a total of more than 2,000 accounted for nearly 77 per cent of all working days lost through disputes in 1979, according to an analysis in the latest *Employment Gazette*, published yesterday.

It examines large stoppages over the past 20 years and suggests that big industrial disputes, those involving 200,000 more lost working days—accounted for the sharp increase between the 1950s and 1970s in the total of days lost in this manner.

In the 1970s the number of lost days rose to an average of 12.9 million a year from 3.6 million a year in the 1950s. The author of the study concludes that 64 large industrial disputes, out of a total of 50,000 stoppages, accounted for 46 per cent of all working days lost through disputes over the past 20 years.

There were on average two large stoppages a year in the 1950s, compared to four to five a year in the next decade. Large strikes last, on average, about nine weeks, compared to five in the 1950s to 2,500 a year in the 1970s.

### Industrial stoppages fall sharply

There has been a sharp decline in the number of industrial stoppages and days lost through disputes in recent months, the *Gazette* says. The number of stoppages beginning in August was 45, com-

pared with 218 in the same month a year earlier. The August figure is the smallest in any month for many years.

The number of days lost through stoppages in August was also sharply down, to 104,000. This compares with 4,103,000 in the same month a year earlier. Both the number of new stoppages and the number of days lost have been declining steadily through 1980.

### 'Non-pay' labour costs rise

Costs other than pay are an increasing part of employers' labour bills, according to the survey.

Between 1968 and 1978 the proportion of employers' labour bills accounted for by costs, other than pay, rose from 10 per cent to 16 per cent. The survey covered manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity, and water, as well as wholesale and retail distribution, banking, insurance and finance.

## Shipbuilders face five years of low demand

By Peter Hill

World shipbuilding output is not likely to show any substantial rise for at least another five years, presenting further problems for hard-pressed shipbuilders in Europe and Japan who can expect to see Third World countries taking a larger share of the available world market.

Government officials from members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development will be given the gloomy assessment by the Association of West European Shipbuilders at a meeting in Paris next Monday.

The latest AWES forecasts, which cover the period up to 1990, are set against the backdrop of continued pressure on the shipbuilding nations most of whom have been forced to cut back both capacity and workers to adjust to the drop in demand. EEC yards now have the equivalent of about 18 months' work in hand while Japanese yards hold about two-and-a-half years of orders.

According to the forecasts, the total world new building requirement for all types of merchant ships is expected to be 193 million cgt in 1980, compared with 200 million cgt in 1979. Last year's world shipbuilding output amounted to 14.1 million cgt, and the latest AWES fore-

casts suggest that production is likely to remain at around the same level for the next three years, rising to 15 million cgt in 1983 but not making any significant improvement until 1986 when output worldwide is expected to reach 20 million cgt.

A world production level of about 24 million cgt is anticipated in 1990 compared with an average output level for 1975-77 of 21 million cgt.

The AWES survey noted that owners may have orders of about 57 million cgt for ships to be completed up to mid-1985.

Over the past 10 years the share of the world market in shipbuilding held by the AWES countries and Japan has steadily fallen from 41 per cent to 35 per cent in 1970 to 35 per cent in 1979. In 1980, Japan's share of the world market is expected to be 35 per cent, compared with 36 per cent in 1979. But over the same period other countries, both Third World shipbuilders and non-EEC yards, increased their share of the market from 18 per cent to 29 per cent last year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Retailers' own-brand credit cards

From Mr Kenneth Scott

Sir, More than three years ago after a visit to the United States I formed the opinion that in the United Kingdom we would also rapidly move to the era of "plastic money".

We therefore, in view of the high cost charged by the well known credit card companies, decided to issue our own credit card to our potential customers at our New, Oakwell, Garage subsidiary.

These were very readily accepted and the ratio of turnover in petrol is three to one in favour of our own credit card to cash. We took the attitude that rather than pay the percentage commission to the credit card company, by running our own card we could instead give this commission to our customers in the form of a discount. As a consequence, today Esso 4-Star for cash costs 127p per gallon, but Esso 4-Star using the Oakwell Garage credit card costs 123.5p per gallon, and gives the card holder up to seven weeks interest free credit.

For the customer the benefits are obvious. A low price, one payment per month and a guaranteed statement. For the operator the benefits are:

1. Less worry about staff being laggard for the contents of the cash register.

2. A faster operation at point of sale.

3. The card customer who forms the shopping habit.

4. An accurate estimation in advance of the amount of petrol, but will be sold which is to the advantage as well to the supplier in working out his logistics programme.

5. A departmental store, operating well above the level of petrol card holders to the advantage of shopping at a 24 per cent discount in the department store.

In proportion to volume the cost of creating and running our own credit card is negligible. I am surprised that group petrol retailers have not followed us and indeed any independent with a million plus sales could cost our very easily.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH N. SCOTT,  
Chief Executive Officer,  
Esso 4-Star Garage,  
12 South St.,  
Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

## Redirecting tax relief to industry

From Mr Henry Toth

Sir, Your correspondent (Letters, September 22) rightly draws attention to the fact that in an inflationary period, it is better to borrow money rather than lend it, as long as one can afford to service the loan. The building societies are a good example and the borrower gets a much better deal than the investor.

It has to be pointed out, however, that the building societies, offering between 1 per cent to 17.85 per cent to investors, depending on the length of the investment, are very favourable when the investor can obtain a better return in a bank deposit, government stock or debentures. So the problem is not one of building societies but of the effect of inflation on the return on a deposit or government stock.

Failing a government decree to index all loan stock and debt, while in itself a very desirable measure, it would increase public spending enormously, were the Government to only ask that income tax relief be extended from mortgage interest to loans for purchase of equity and loan stock in industry, and thus redirect people's savings from industry to purchase of land, and the improvement of homes. It can be shown that the favourable effect of such a measure on increased house and land prices, and the like, and needed to keep interest rates high compared to other countries (e.g. many 7 per cent, Japan 8 per cent, compared to United Kingdom 16 per cent) and which would help industry in its present predicament.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY TOOTH,  
Senior Lecturer,  
Cambridge,  
49, Haverhill Lane,  
Northampton,  
NN1 6JF.  
Sept. 22, 1980.

The letter on non-voting shares published yesterday in *The Times*, by Mr Denis Sabin, *Financial Times*, and Mr David, *Financial Times*.

Yours faithfully,  
AUBREY MANNING,  
3 Langley Square,  
London, W2 6AP.

From Mr Aubrey Manning  
Sir, I am sure many other readers will like me have been "chastised" to read Mr Carter's letter about the "firestone plant lights". I am sure that because of the old building's unique qualities, I had rushed to judgement almost as rapidly as the demolition men had moved in. But Mr Carter shows no clearly that he is not just out to maximize the commercial value of the site nor

even to maximize employment. No, they are really concerned about the environment of the Great West Road and though it is a shame about the old building, I am sure that the thing is that we look forward to the traditional Christmas trees. I think we all owe them an apology.

Yours faithfully,  
AUBREY MANNING,  
The Old Hall,  
Orsonston, East Lothian.

## Firestone plant lights

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## La creme de la creme also on page 7

### TRAVEL WORLDWIDE!

SAUDI BUSINESSMAN WITH INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS IS SEEKING A PRIVATE SECRETARY/PA

This is a responsible and demanding position requiring a good educational background, proven first-class secretarial skills, including the ability to organise, and preferably fluent French and/or German.

The successful applicant must be free to travel extensively and will be well-groomed, of attractive appearance and aged about 25.

Excellent salary offered.

Apply, with comprehensive c.v., photograph and copy references, to Box 2084 F, The Times.

### Not just a Secretary!

c.£5,200 W.1

Our client, one of the leading management consulting firms, is looking for a young, bright, energetic woman to act as a secretary to a senior executive. This is a full-time position with excellent salary and benefits. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties, including typing, filing, and general office management.

Please apply to Joy Johnson, Ref. 3175, RSP Recruitment, 12-14 Argyle Street, London W1V 1AB. Tel. 01-434 3941

### ARE YOU AN EXTROVERT?

If you have good extroverted qualities, we would like to hear from you. We are looking for a young, energetic woman to act as a secretary to a senior executive. This is a full-time position with excellent salary and benefits. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties, including typing, filing, and general office management.

31,000 p.a. excellent benefits. Bernardette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants, 22 South Molton St., W.1. Tel. 01-629 1204

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SENIOR SEC/PA £18,000  
An all-round position in a blue chip ad. agency assisting the Deputy MD and the Personnel Officer. You'll be involved in all aspects of the business, from client relations to the day-to-day running of the office. As well as superb sec. skills you'll need a down to earth, flexible personality and a very positive attitude. Some involvement with personnel work.

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Previous personnel experience is preferred as the job entails interviewing and selecting staff. Your shorthand speed should be at least 90 w.p.m. with good typing speeds, and you must be tactful when dealing with people.

Please apply to The Office Manager:  
Tel: 01-222 7940

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Super person, age 35-50, with at least a working ability in Spanish is required to help British Chairman of the Javea Group of Hotels and Properties in Costa Blanca, Spain. The position is full-time, 9-5, and involves a lot of travel. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties, including typing, filing, and general office management.

Please contact Christopher Simmons, Palma Travel Ltd, 67/69, Alameda High Street, London, E.C.3. Tel: (01) 438 0515.

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Intelligent, lively and responsible person to work for Energy Consultants in Bloomsbury. Excellent typing and shorthand skills, and a good knowledge of the energy industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties, including typing, filing, and general office management.

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£6,500 p.a.  
Personal Assistant Secretary, ideally about 35, with a good knowledge of the energy industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties, including typing, filing, and general office management.

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## Hot money stays on the sidelines

## Industries and Tainties

In fact, contributed a 6 per cent profit rise to 17.5n, on a 3 per cent turnover. Allowing for movements the corresponding would have been 13 per cent and 17. In the United States, the group being its share of a growing market sliding—from 14.5 per cent to 13.9 per cent—although it hopes of arresting the decline with a new brand launch. United Kingdom having grabbed of the King-size market the group being losses but much lower than the outlook is extremely poor. The United States: Appleton to feel the recession in carbonless

## Grattan Warehouses A basis for recovery

Granat is now sensibly staging its modernisation programme, concentrating first on computerising agents' records and reorganising warehouse computerisation until 1982. The group has also reduced debt by £192m through better terms with suppliers, tighter controls and stock reductions. Some months before the year and the two new board appointments will arrive.

Full-year profits could be double the previous year's £24m (excluding the £2m thrown up by the change in accounting for VAT). But, the road to full recovery is still a long one and it is no coincidence that a prospective yield of 14 per cent on a maintained dividend is roughly three times that offered by other mail order companies such as Empire or Freeman.

The jump in interest charges from £8.36m to £37.8m is more surprising given that Armstrong has had the use of the £14m received from the sale of its Autoparts division to GKN, pointing to some deterioration in the balance sheet ratios. But at least there is no danger to the dividend covered three times by fully-paid earnings and with comfortable current cover.

Shareholders will be disappointed at 40p has not been viewed in the context of a probable further drop in profits in the current year although a lot depends on how quickly recent acquisitions like those from Associated Engineering are turned round.

Moreover, the share of gdp taken by profits does not provide a complete guide to the underlying financial position of the corporate sector, because it does not take account of the higher interest payments that are now being paid in many cases.

Even so, when profits from North Sea oil and gas are excluded, the share of industrial

But it is clear that the Government has little clear idea how long this process might take or how many bankruptcies will be necessary before trade unions are prepared to moderate their demands. And what happens if the level of pay demands rises again as soon as output and expenditure recover? In that case, "disinflation by fear" could come to stay.

**Melvyn Westlake**

# Disinflation by fear

Part of the British contribution to the European grain mountain taking shape in store rooms at Driffeld, near York.

# The grain mountain: good for pigs, bad for the starving

More than 140,000 tonnes of such wheat have been submitted for tests and 478,000 tonnes of barley have been accepted by

In mid-September the British spot price for feeding barley was about 12 per cent below the REC price at which stocks are sold by the Government's Marketing Board. At less than £90 a tonne feed barley is fetching little more than a year ago.

The presence in such conditions of a stored grain surplus shows that the CAP system is working well. Its purpose is to remove in transactions between farmers and their customers the influence of a strong buyer or seller. It tells a weak seller to hold his goods while to purchase,

the presence of him a million tonnes of grain are being consumed and of millions of starving children in the Third World. Apologists for the CAP, particularly on the Continent, often point to the amount of waste by pointing to the amount of malnutrition in the world. But judging from previous experience, only a small proportion of the grain in the surplus will be used in programmes. Most of it will be held until prices improve.

It is more likely to feed British pigs than African children.

John Earle

## Business Diary: Positively no camp jokes here

job at the camp  
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ce food that went

He is now in his thirty-fifth season at the camp, which was started by his father and is on the south-west corner of the island. It celebrates its fiftieth season next year and is one of the few remaining independent holiday camps in the country. Sleep took to the business after returning from the war, having survived flying Pathfinder Mosquitoes. He and most of the Isle of Wight holiday trade seem to be surviving inflation and the unemployment in their mainland catchment areas quite well.



No man is an island, but this proprietor of Brightstone Holidays of Wight Tourist Board.

Business, he told me, was slightly down on last year—less, a lot better than expected. "Next year is going to be really rotten—large, no question of that," he said.

He is, however, fully booked for this season as well as for the early part of next year's. "This year," he said, "most of the island's hotels and some houses have been terribly let down" by coach holiday operators who bespoke beds without guarantees and then could not deliver the people to sleep in them.

Coaches are nonetheless one way in which Sleep and Brightstone stay ahead of the game.

man comes close: Robert Sleep, Camp and chairman of the Isle of Man.

"Packages are what people want. Anything within 125 miles. I coach my pensioners for £10 return from their own home town to our place and back and they don't touch their luggage once they put it on the coach."

Pensioners fill his camp in June and September and take up fifty days in the remainder of the year. The remainder of the month between April and October when it is the turn of families and school parties.

Half the country's pensioners, Sleep says, are "very nicely off, thank you". Widows enjoying the proceeds of the sale of the family house or their hus-

band's life assurance man takes four holidays a year.

"They wear diamond rings, a good lot of them. I'll tell you that," she said. "I was once a woman the other week—I said, 'That's a beautiful bracelet, you've got . . . Yes,' she replied. 'I had it valued the other week.'"

Nobody could be named less appropriately than Sleep, whose between April and October he works from 9 am to 1 am every day, has a day off on the following day, has on Friday afternoon off.

His own holiday starts in December when this year he will go to the Cayman Islands to see his son.

"I don't like it," he said to Brighstone. Sleep came to see me and we were talking within two hours of my disembarking.

tion in Yarmouth.

Thus, I never did go back to a holiday camp, seen to me as small and as popular as Brighton (though in the interests of accuracy I must add that a coach on which I and other hacks were being taken around tourist attractions in the town of Frinton, whence the railway was a brief, unscheduled detour into a nudist camp. Within ten minutes I had developed a longing to be elsewhere, such as London, weeks to possess at my beck).

Oh, and also in the interests of accuracy, the lady in the case that I did not forget did not quite forget me either. I will be seeing her this evening.

Tomorrow: the Pottaries are no more. Here Arnold Bennett left them.

**Ross Davies**

is being racked by industrial unrest. Production has virtually halted in the last ten days.

Ironically, the workers have been completely at a time when the company has been demonstrating its great confidence in stranding the future, firstly through its agreement with Peugeot of a brand new four-cylinder diesel saving engine for the 1980s, and secondly, through the capital-raising operation announced on Tuesday. The aim of this is to cover the cost of 491,500 lire (about £238m).

The management's decision, however, to dismiss 14,669 workers out of about 276,000 employed, has provoked an outbreak of spontaneous strikes, meetings and processions in factories, with pickets at the gates. About 78,000 workers are

On short-time working. Signor Franco Foschi, the Labor minister, has had several days-and nights-of mediation to avoid the dismissals and has put the dispute into the hands of Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister. As temperatures rise, each side is trying to keep the rank and file under control with a programme of local and national strikes. Signor Ennio Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, is turning workers in Turin tomorrow.

The dispute has great significance for Italy where Fiat is the standard bearer of private enterprise.

The giant firm, controlling about 30 per cent of the equity, are the most powerful private dynasty remaining in the country, now flanked as second

Arab groups to have increased in Italian industry, the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank is the largest. They are going badly. First, they are overpaid for the numerous smaller firms in the area, which supply components or are otherwise linked to the Turco-Italian Fiat snafus, the Piedmontese catches the blame. Second, dismissals, many of the jobsless are immigrants from the south who have to return home, aggravating the difficulties of the Mexican economy.

One of Fiat's problems is low productivity. Signor Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman, told the annual meeting in July that productivity was now 28 per cent of that of the Japanese. This is a major car manufacturer. This helps to explain its bitter opposition to inroads by the lower

cost Japanese industry now restricted to an annual import quota of 100,000, and to the recently approved Alfa-Nissan joint venture.

Added to low productivity is the difficulty facing any large Italian firm of getting rid of staff. Last year Fiat succeeded in dismissing 10,000 workers because they were known to be communists and in some cases suspected of terrorist links. Even so, the unions felt obliged to contest the dismissals in court.

But the unions have threatened dismissal of over 14,000 workers has no political connexion but is due to the downturn in the market which brought an overall drop of 2.1 per cent in sales in 1978, compared with the same period of 1979. Signor Agnelli said at the meeting in July that the company would seek to cut

[illegible]

public, but all accounts were nearer to the union's than to Fiat's.

If it can solve its labour troubles, Fiat should be better placed to meet the future than several other manufacturers in the West. The half-yearly results showed net funds available of £1,558,000 less tax (about £75m). While the company has been used to fund its group companies, the rest is for short-term investment and will form a useful addition to the large amount of cash and securities brought in by the capital-raising.

While sales to Europe dropped during this period of recession, Fiat's share of the market in Italy continued to expand and the company increased its share from 50.3 per cent in 1971 to 52.1 per cent. Fiat has plenty of Fiat left in it yet.

## When Fiat sneezes . . .

Rome. Fiat, the Turin-based car group, is being racked by industrial unrest. Production has virtually stopped, the labor union says. Fiat's largest shareholders (about 10 per cent) by one of the few Arab groups to have invested in Italian industry, the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, say car production in the second half of the year by 30 per cent as it could not afford to maintain an excessive level of stocks.

ualized in the last 10 years. "We have been able to move more precisely at a time when the company has been demonstrating its great confidence in the future," he says. "We have an agreement with Peugeot of France to develop an energy-saving engine for the 1980s, and we have just started a new saving operation announced on Tuesday. The aim of this is to recover in funds of 491,500 lire

Ardo Mezzogiorno Bank. Fiat maintains that enough vacancies exist to absorb the redundancies. "We are producing 25% less than the industry," says this. Both sides note that the unions have promised transfer to a job outside the Fiat group will in fact be the same, but result in unemployment.

Instead, the unions have produced alternative proposals:

about 223,841. The government's decision, however, to dismiss 14,469 workers out of about 270,000 employed in Italy has led to an increase in the number of sit-down meetings and processions in factories, with pickets at the gates. About 78,000 workers are on strike in the steel industry.

Signor Franco Foschi, the labor minister, has failed in several days—and nights—of negotiations to bring the union and the government to an agreement. One of Fiori's problems is low productivity. Signor Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman, says at an annual meeting in July that productivity was now 28 per cent below the productivity rate of other major car manufacturers. Agnelli helps to explain its bitter opposition to layoffs by the lower cost countries. The industry is restricted to an annual increase in the quota of 2,000, and in the recently approved Alfa-Nissan pact, the government has agreed to a temporary lay-off of 14,469 workers, a halt in recruitment, attractive early retirement schemes and retraining courses for workers with sackings. The details of the government's mediation proposals have not been made known to all accounts are nearer to the union's than to the government's.

If it can solve its labour

negotiation to avoid the dismissals. The low productivity is the difficulty factor, but any large Italian firm of getting rid of staff. Last year Fiat succeeded in sackings 61 workers because of the well-known trouble-makers and in some cases because of unionist links. Even so, the terrior felt obliged to contest the dismissals in court. The dismissal of over 1,000 workers

troubles. Fiat should be better placed to meet the future than most other firms in the West. The half-yearly results showed net funds available then of 1,558,000 lire (about £755m). While some of this has been used to fund long-term investments, the rest is short-term investment and should bring a useful addition to the funds brought in by the capital-raising.

The dispute has great significance for Italy where Fiat is the standard bearer of the automobile industry. The company controls about 30 per cent of the equity, are the most powerful private dynasty remaining in the country, now flanked as second



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## BP defies shakeout as profit takers move in

Interest was at a low ebb in the market yesterday as investors waited patiently for further developments in the latest Middle East crisis.

Gold shares came in for further profit-taking along with the bullion price which slipped \$7.50 to \$708.50. After a firm start oil too, saw profit-taking develop after Tuesday night's hectic trading and sharply higher prices.

The exception to the rule was BP, which surged back into life on the resumption of trade on Wall Street and rumours of a big find in Alaska by Schlumberger which BP holds 54 per cent.

But the remainder of the equity market remained sadly neglected as investors awaited a new twist to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Even the interim figures from Grattan, which were way above most expectations with a small profit and maintained dividend, failed to provide the impetus. As a result prices marked time and with a lack of selling pressure the FT index slipped 1.8 to 483.3.

Gilt remained detached from most of the market fears over the Middle East, and in most cases made small gains on the day.

But with the recent glut of gloomy economic news nobody was prepared for a change in the interest rates later on today. In long dealers reported a quiet time as prices moved between 2 and 2 1/2 per cent in thin trading, while at the longer end of the market rates were reported.

Leading industrials received very little inquiry following the setback the previous night on Wall St.

Some inquiry was made into ICI which closed unchanged on this day at 352p, along with

wads of stock on rumours of a big find in Alaska. The shares closed 4p higher at 382p. Ultramar was again wanted, as speculation that Cons Gold was interested boosted the price a further 24p to 430p. Cairns was also seen in Lasse on 20p at 749p, Tricentral up 8p at 372p while Shell held firm at 420p.

Only Burnham, 2p down at 180p, failed to improve following Tuesday's meeting of investment analysts which confirmed lower output for some time to come.

But among second-line, profit taking was the general rule with Weeks Petroleum at 415p, Global Resources at 455p and Gas & Oil Acreage 425p, all 10p lighter on the day. However, Viking Resources put on 4p to 145p.

Gold shares had another shaky session with jobbers re-

porting large lines of stock floating about as buyers from the Cape and New York took their profits. At the heavier end, Hartbeestell £2.15/16 to £42.3/16, Libanon £1 to £14, Southvaal £1 to £17, and W. Driefontein £3 to £48. Among the lighter weights, Kinross retreated 42p to 857p, SA Land 4p to 582p, Groenvelt 31p to 618p and W. Cons 17p to 365p.

In stores, the highlight of the day was the interim profits from Grattan. Warehouses which boosted the share price 14p to 60p with 500,000 shares changing hands. But it failed to instil confidence elsewhere, with Freemans 2p weaker at 120p, El. Samuel's setback in profits saw the shares dip 8p to 162p as falls of 2p were noted in Boots at 242p and Marks & Spencer at 103p.

Rights issues left Ricardo Consulting Engineers 17p lower at 448p, and Mills & Allen 6p easier at 356p. The latter was also up by the fact that Britannia Unit Trust had sold its 8 per cent stake. But good figures helped W. & J. Glossop 3p rise at 43p and Manders 3p to 152p.

Analysts are starting to take a fairly bearish view of Harrie Quensway's interim figures due next week. Losses from its DIT plant which reached £1m last year are unlikely to have improved, leaving profits for the year some way below last year's level of £4.1m. The shares fell 2p to 152p yesterday.

Equity turnover on September 23, was £150.92m (17,032 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Premier Cons, Ultramar, Mineral Resources, RTZ, BP, GEC, Charter Cons, Consolidated Gold Fields, Lasso, Johnson Matthey, Midland Bank, Burnham, B&I Ltd and GKN.

Traded options: had a much quieter day than of late, despite the agreement reached with the Inland Revenue over tax relief for option writers. Interest was focused once again on oil and gold share interests with total contracts reaching 89p. At the top of the list was BP on 245 contracts and rumours of a big oil find in Alaska by Schlumberger, the continuing struggle between Iraq and Iran saw Cons Gold reach a total of 212 contracts. Traditional options also had a thin time with "calls" in Lasso, Dunlop, House of Fraser and forecasting a rise in oil prices. Options were arranged in GEC, First Nat Finance and Brock Group, with "doubles" in Woodside, Burnham and BP.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Armstrong Equip (F)	120(94)	8.04(8.73)	14.39(17.02)	1.7(1.7)	2.73(2.8)	—
Ben Bailey (F)	5.31(5.22)	0.48(0.75)	1.1(1.3)	1.1(1.3)	31/10	—
Arthur & Made (I)	6.4(5.8)	0.7(0.52)	5.86(5.0)	1.0(0.65)	31/10	—
BAT Inds (I)	3.6(3.9)	202(210)	—	6.5(—)	2/1	—
Alva Inv Trust (I)	—	0.13(0.11)	—	—	3/10	—
Cabotage R. (I)	8.04(7.03)	0.31(0.3)	—	0.6(0.6)	7/1	—
Clyde Pet (I)	7.74(4.9)	0.99(0.75)	—	—	—	—
C.M.G. (F)	14.2(11.7)	0.5(0.36)	—	—	17/14	—
Crosby House (I)	3.8(3.5)	0.09(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Devonport Knit (I)	—	0.46(0.34)	—	—	—	—
Ferry Pickering (F)	7.35(6.73)	1.43(1.21)	9.74(10.55)	1.6(1.5)	17/11	—
W. & J. Glossop (I)	10.06(8.6)	0.28(0.18)	—	1.5(1.5)	3/11	—
Grattan (F)	110(105)	2.04(2.46)	—	1.87(1.87)	6/11	—
Harrie Quensway (F)	4.7(4.3)	0.33(0.37)	—	—	—	—
John Mackay (I)	17.3(14.8)	1.4(1.3)	5.2(5.4)	1.3(1.2)	—	—
Mander (F)	3.87(4.19)	0.29(0.034)	5.0(5.01)	1.0(—)	4/11	—
Mills & Allen (F)	47.6(34)	10.1(7.2)	55.6(49.8)	11(8)	4/11	—
Ricardo Eng (F)	8.6(7.2)	1.2(1.1)	4.5(4.9)	1.4(2.5)	20/11	—
Ronan & Boden (I)	6.8(5.8)	0.37(0.32)	4.4(1.81)	1.0(0.9)	20/11	—
S. Samuel (I)	—	2.8(3.2)	—	—	—	—
Selection Trust (I)	147(147)	22.7(12.4)	—	—	—	—
Sumigley Services (I)	7.7(8.3)	0.09(0.17)	1.17(1.25)	0.7(0.9)	30/10	—
Vee Group (I)	3.2(2.8)	0.55(0.6)	4.27(4.29)	1.5(1.2)	17/10	—
Geo Wills (I)	35.2(37.4)	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.33. Profits are shown pre-tax. First and second interim dividends total 12.5p (12.5p); † Adjusted for 12 months; ‡ Loss; § Adjusted for scrip issue.

## Ricardo plans £2.5m rights issue

By Rosemary Unsworth

Ricardo Consulting Engineers, the research and design group, is proposing a £2.5m rights issue and has boosted profits for the year by 10 per cent.

The terms of the issue of 700,000 shares is on the basis of one for four shares at 370p, which represents a discount of 78p on yesterday's price of 448p. Before the announcement the shares were at a year's high of 462p.

The cash will be used to reduce the group's borrowings of nearly £2m and will also be used for the next three years' capital development, including the ex-

pansion and modernisation of buildings and equipment. Ricardo had a rights issue two years ago but it is not expected to return to the market again for some time.

Pretax profits rose from £1.1m to £1.5m in the year to June 30 while revenue advanced by 19 per cent to £8.6m. Interest charges amounted to £198,000 against interest received of £17,000.

The only hiccup in the group's progress during the year was its subsidiary, Cussons, which made an operating loss in the first half but recovered to produce a £50,000 profit by the year end. "The level of orders for edu-

cational equipment has been lower than in recent years and the economic problems of the motor industry have led to reduced demand for some of the more sophisticated research instruments," Mr. Diarmuid Downes, the chairman, said. As a result, Cussons' operation has been streamlined, with 50 redundancies declared at a cost of £117,000. The final dividend has been increased in line with profits from 6.5p gross to 6.7p, which makes a total of 11p and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances the 1981 dividend total will be 12.14p on the increased share capital.

## Briefly

Ben Bailey Construction: Turnover for year to June 30, 1980, reached £5.3m (£5.2m). But pretax profits fell from £753,000 to £483,000. As a result, the year-end dividend was reduced from 1.7p to 1.5p. Total dividend raised from 1.7p to 2.05p gross. Bredden and Clood Bill Lime Works reported a 31p dividend for the current year of "not less" than 7.14p gross, which would make not less than 10.89p net (against an adjusted 10.71p net last year).

Scottish Maritime Trust has entered into an agreement with Sawney Industries of Florida to form a joint company in the United Kingdom, which will have capital base of £200,000 and which will distribute a broad line of personal care appliances produced by Sawney.

Tebbit Group: Bardney Investments owns 50.000 7 per cent preference shares (10.416 per cent) in Tebbit Group.

Reo Sparks Organisation's chairman stated that since the interim report for half-year to March 31, 1980, the recession has deepened and this is affecting current trading. In spite of this, there is every confidence that the full year result will be "at least as good" as last year.

Law Debenure Corp—Eagle Star is interested in 690,000 ordinary stock units (6.08 per cent).

KCA Minerals: The group's sales of barite in the Western Hemisphere are expected to rise in 1981.

Shackleton Petroleum Corp.: In Oklahoma, the group is participating in the drilling of a test well programme. One well has been drilled to total depth and has been completed. The well is in the Red Fork zone. Well tested 2 million cubic of natural gas per day. Roschid Investments Trust now has a 3.4 million 25.5 per cent. Guinness Peat group has disposed of £1.34 million shares and its interest is now reduced to 1.1 million.

International Income Property: The United States affiliate of local lease, Australia's largest property group, is introducing a dividend reinvestment plan for 1980. The plan will allow shareholders to reinvest their dividends in American income-producing real estate, hopes for rising capital values and also a listing in New York, possibly within the next three years.

Rowan and Boden's turnover for the half-year to June 30, 1980, rose from £5.5m to £6.8m. Pretax profits up from £320,000 to £370,000. Chairman said that shareholders should not assume that year's results will sustain the pattern of profit growth in recent years.

## Starwest may raise Gough bid

Starwest, the privately-controlled property company which controlled an offer of 120p a share for Gough Cooper, earlier this month, has indicated that it may be willing to increase its bid.

Shares of Gough Cooper were suspended on Monday following news that a second approach had been made to the house-building and property group, which may lead to a bid.

Starwest yesterday asked Gough Cooper to release "further information." Gough had agreed to furnish Starwest with information which has been supplied to the as yet unnamed possible bidder.

Starwest, run by Mr. Remo Dipre, has also asked for board meetings with Gough Cooper to assess whether there is justification for an improvement in the terms of the offer already made.

The property concern, which followed its "dawn raid" on Gough Cooper with a bid in September, valuing the group at £9.4m, said at the time of the offer that the price fully reflected the value of the company. The board at Gough Cooper advised shareholders to take no action and described the offer as "unwelcome."

'Hungary seeking \$300m Eurocredit'

The National Bank of Hungary is sounding out commercial banks for a \$300m Euro-

credit. Euromarket sources reported yesterday.

Officials from the National Bank visited the United Kingdom clearing and a number of consortium banks in London last week and are believed to be visiting banks in France this week.

The Hungarians have indicated in their discussions that they are seeking \$300m at a margin of 1 per cent over London interbank offered rates over an eight-year maturity, the sources said.

Sama-Dito employs about 150 workers and exports its products to 40 countries.

Interim results jump at Selection Trust

In the first half of this year, pretax profits of Selection Trust, which has just been taken over by BP, jumped from £1.2m to £2.2m on an unchanged turnover of £14.7m. However, the board points out that it should not be assumed that the first-half profit increase will be sustained for the full year.

Thorn EMI deal after £23m sale

Thorn EMI has now satisfied the principal conditions of the agreement for the sale of the EMI hotels and restaurant division to Scottish and Newcastle. The cash consideration of £23m has now been paid to EMI, and final completion

Rent reviews buoy up Manders

Rent reviews on its 150-unit Wolverhampton property has managed to compensate for poor trading at printing ink and paint specialists, Manders (Holdings).

Pretax profits for the six months to June 30 rose from £1.3m to £1.4m, on a turnover of 16 per cent up to £17.5m. The interim is raised 10 per cent to 1.85p.

Mr. Geoffrey Norman, Manders' chairman, said that demand for printing ink was significantly lower, and the loss of 50 jobs at its printing operation in Wolverhampton has cost £76,000 in redundancies.

However, the property company's profits rose from £286,000 to £343,000, reflecting the benefit of the rent reviews.

The reviews will boost the property company's profits in the current year to an estimated £1.4m, and in a full year to £1.5m.

## Takeover of Brinco agreed

Olympia-York Developments will become the controlling shareholder of Brinco, owning about 50.1 per cent of Brinco's issued voting shares calculated on a fully diluted basis, the companies have announced.

Standing ownership of Brinco will increase to about 73 per cent from its present level of about 28 per cent. Tinto Holdings Canada will retain a 24 per cent interest in Brinco. Tinto is a subsidiary of Rio Tinto.

Olympia-York will acquire its controlling interest by purchasing common shares from Brinco's leading shareholders and by subscribing for a new series of preference shares of Brinco convertible into common shares.

Brinco will also issue to Olympia-York 7.27 million 8 per cent cumulative non-redeemable preference shares series C, convertible into 4 million common shares.

Sime Darby purchase

Sime Darby Berhad is moving into the packaging business in Singapore with the acquisition of an established manufacturer of corrugated paper cartons which also has a six-acre factory site.

Sime Darby Singapore has purchased the capital of two Singapore companies, Win Box Private and Win Development Private.

Win Box, which started operations in 1974 has rapidly established itself as a prominent manufacturer of corrugated paper cartons. Win Development is a property investment company which owns the lease on the six-acre Win Box factory site in Jurong, Singapore's industrial zone.

Sime Darby will pay the vendors Singapore \$1.5m for the business, site and plant, plus a deferred additional payment, based on profits over the next two years.

Marler Estates revalues

Marler Estates, the property development group which has received several bid approaches, yesterday unveiled a revaluation of investment properties and results for the year to March 25.

A £374,000 surplus on the property revaluation together with the write-back of £275,000 of tax provisions has lifted net assets a share, from 44.5p to 61.8p.

Sunlight raises interim

Sunlight, the laundry and office cleaning group, yesterday announced "encouraging" results in difficult trading conditions.

Pretax profits for the half-year to June increased to £334,424, compared with £289,001 last time. Sales rose up to £9.7m, against £8.3m. The gross interim dividend is raised from 0.7p to 0.75p. The group, which runs laundries, linen and garment hire and office cleaning, reports that in the context

## Dowding and Mills 10pc lower for year

By Rosemary Unsworth

Dowding and Mills, the Birmingham-based electrical and mechanical engineers, which repairs and rebuilds machinery for industry, was hit by its customers' problems last year and saw a downturn in profits.

With turnover ahead by 19 per cent to £16.3m, pretax profits slipped by 10 per cent to £1.2m in the year to June 30. First-half profits were £597,000, reflecting the impact of the engineering strike and the consequent fall in demand for repairs' services. The second half suffered from the steel strike as well as a general decline in demand.

The worst hit areas of the group's business were geographically-linked, rather than divisional, with areas of deep recession and high unemployment, such as Wales and the West Midlands, the most noticeable.

Mr. Peter Hollings, the chairman, said that the least affected area was the south-east. Work at the group's new Scottish factory at Falkirk was buoyant.

About 100 people were made redundant during the year, and other costs were trimmed. Although the interim dividend was boosted substantially to 4p gross, the final has been maintained at 1.35p.

With the group highly dependent on the United Kingdom market, its prospects for the current year are poor in some areas but the chairman is confident that it will respond to any changes in the economic climate.

Capital expenditure is being held down to cover only the most essential work. It was reduced to £750,000 in 1979-80 from £2.5m the year before.

## Rights issue as Mills &amp; Allen looks overseas

By Margaret Pagano

Mills & Allen International, the outdoor advertising and money broking group, yesterday announced that it is to raise £5.1m to finance expansion, particularly overseas.

The issue, underwritten by Hambros Bank, is a one-for-five at 280p a share. The group's pretax profits for the full year to June rose by 40 per cent to £10.1m, compared with £7.2m for the previous year. The board recommended a gross final dividend of 15.7p, up 38 per cent, making a total gross dividend of 21.4p. The shares under the rights issue will qualify for the capitalization issue, which will be put to shareholders in November on a one-for-ten scrip, but not for the final gross dividend of 15.7p.

Sir Ian Morrow, the chairman, said that all the group's trading companies had improved profitability during the year, with overseas activities contributing 24 per cent to profits. Trading had started satisfac-

tory, with the first two months showing improvements.

Conditions, mainly in the United Kingdom, had been more difficult because of inflation and the resulting in advertising expenditure. He added that the company's high level of fixed costs, profitability was sensitive to changes in turnover, said, which for the year was 40 per cent to £47.6m compared with £34m.

The extra finance was to allow the group to concentrate on expansion, said Mr. C. H. Hollis, managing director.

Insurance broking, which the company entered last year, an outdoor advertising and money broking are to be the main areas for expansion, having shown strong gains from overseas operations. With sales £23.8m, the advertising section showed pretax profits of £5.5m against £3.7m last year.

On the news, the share dropped 20p to 326p.

The company also announced that Britannia Arrow Holdings had sold its entire stake in company at 318p a share, a shareholding of 853,191 shares amounted to 8 per cent.

## Newarthill edges ahead

Newarthill, the holding company for the Sir Robert McAlpine construction operations, showed a small advance in price at the halfway stage. The directors are looking for a full year profit of "not less than the £5.4m made in 1979."

Pretax profits rose by 6 per cent from £5.1m to £5.4m in the six months to April 30, 1980, while sales moved ahead by per cent from £72.7m to £95.2m. The board pointed out that construction turnover was substantially higher during the period, the profits included increased contribution from group's allied activities.

Last year the final, and ordinary, amounted to 7 pence.

## H. Samuel hit by high overheads

Increased overheads at Samuel, one of the country's largest retail jewellers, helped to cut pretax profits 12.4 per cent.

Pretax profits for the 12 months to August 31, 1980, fell to £2.2m from £2.5m. The reduction due to the rising running cost at retail branches, Mr. Ron Collingwood, chairman, said yesterday. Pretax profits for last year to February were £1.0m sales up to £75.4m.

The group, which is a subsidiary of "Belferinvest," the Swedish trading, investment and industrial group, whose shares were listed on the Stock Exchange in June, has acquired Malmsten and Bergvall, one of Scandinavia's leading companies in industrial chemicals, for 24m Swedish kronor (£204m).

As a result of the acquisition, the Kobo group's revenues will increase to about 400m Kr.

## Business appointments

## New director for Lloyds Bank

Sir Peter Edward Ramsbottom will become a director of Lloyds Bank International on January 1, 1981, and also a regional director of the southern regional bank of Lloyds Bank.

Mr. George H. Sweeney has been elected president of the National Federation of South and West Trades. He succeeds Mr. Colin T. Brooks.

Mr. Barry W. Bovey has become chairman of the Council of Petroleum Equipment on the retirement of Mr. E. Williams. Mr. David S. Smith has been appointed to the board of CCM Marketing as a sales director.

Mr. R. H. Hooker is to join the board of Home Systems as an executive director on October 17. Mr. Robin Bryant, Mr. Andrew Davies and Mr. Michael Smith will join the board of County Bank on October 1, 1980.

Mr. W. P. C. Grassick, Dr. W. G. Hancock, Mr. R. Handberg, F. K. Kirkwood and Mr. J. E. Ross are now directors of Selection Trust. Mr. J. Hynes, Mr. A. M. Macdonald, Mr. R. H. Hynes, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. R. W. Rumble and Mr. E. C. Wharton-Tiger resigned from the board.

Mr. Guy Norris has been selected as a director of Wills, Faber & Dumas (Agencies). Mr. R. Banters has been named as an executive director of Wills, Faber & Dumas (UK). Mr. M. J. J. Faber has been chosen as director of Wills, Faber & Dumas in the aviation division. Mr. R. B. Close-Smith and Mr. D. J. Tolsey have been named as divisional directors of Wills, Faber & Dumas in the marine division.

## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crds	16%
C. Hoare & Co	16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
Rossminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn's	16%

\* 2% discount on rates of £100,000 and under 14% on £200,000, 15%.

## M. J. H. Nightingale &amp; Co. Limited

27/28, Lovat Lane London EC8R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

## The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Open	Vol	P/B
99	50	49	Airsprung Group	50	—	6.7	124	3.0
100	21	20	Armitage & Rhodes	21	—	1.4	64	2.1
101	23	22	Bardon Hill	23	—	9.7	55	6.5
102	74	73	County Cars	74	—	2.7	267	—
103	63	62	Deborah Ord	63	—	5.5	58	



## Commodities

## Discount market

It proved a rather quiet and uneventful day for the discount market. The 90-day Treasury bill rates fell .553 per cent, were .640 in places. It seemed probable that little business was done above 151 1/2. The 180-day bill rates fell .154 to .152 1/2 per cent, unchanged. The volume of the bulk of the day's trading, Bar brokers were eventually ruled off mainly within bands of 15 and 16 1/2.

## Wall Street

while the "effective" exchange rate index fell 0.4 to 76.3, after 76.5 at noon and 76.7 at the open.

The Japanese yen gained from 218.02 to 214.75 at the dollar's

## Sterling Spot and Forward

[illegible]

**Other**

## Markets

Australia	2,035.5-2,039
Bahrein	507.910
Finland	5,645.8-5,643
Greece	105.80-104.00
Hongkong	11,933.11-9710
Iran	Not available.
Kuwait	847.0-848.0
Malaysia	5,109.3-5,107
Mexico	54.58-54.76
New Zealand	2,462.0-2,466
Saudi Arabia	1,662.5-1,663
Singapore	5,087.5-5,087
South Africa	140.33-141.75

## Indices

	Bank of England and Morgan Guaranty Foreign Exchange	Rates
Sterling	70.3	-29.6
100 dollars	29.6	-70.3
Canadian dollar	86.6	-13.4
Schilling	13.4	-74.0
Belgian franc	13.4	-74.0
Danish kroner	135.0	-3.3
Deutsche mark	206.0	-0.5
French franc	136.0	-2.7
Guilder	12.8	-73.2
Swiss franc	136.0	-2.7
Yen	439.4	-2.3

	Canada and Switzerland	Rates
Canada	1.631-1.632	
United States	2,029.1-2,036	
Switzerland	1,630.0-1,631	
Belgium	28.81-28.82	
Denmark	2,650.0-2,651	
West Germany	2,650.0-2,651	
Portugal	49.95-50.05	
Spain	73.4-73.5	
Italy	233.50-233.60	
Norway	4.85(4.84-4.86)	
France	2.56(2.55-2.57)	
Sweden	1,134.0-1,135.0	
Japan	16.00-21.40	
South Africa	17.0-17.1	
Switzerland	1,641.5-1,642.0	

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement, December 1971.

Bank of England - London 100 =

Ireland quoted in U.S. currency.

Canada 1 - C\$ 95.00-1.00

## Dollar Spot Rates

Index		Index	
Sweden	70.3	Ireland	2,021.2 (1985)
Switzerland	72.3	Canada	1,631.1 (1986)
USA	74.6	Netherlands	1,935.6 (1985)
Canadian dollar	105.4	Belgium	1,912.5 (1985)
Schilling	136.4	Denmark	1,690.9 (1986)
British pound	137.9	New Zealand	1,651.1 (1985)
Danish kroner	140.0	Portugal	1,495.30 (1985)
Deutsche mark	185.9	Spain	1,348.73 (1985)
Italy	187.4	France	1,303.5 (1985)
Guilder	128.1	Norway	1,481.4 (1985)
French franc	70.8	Greece	1,450.4 (1985)
Lira	47.4	Iceland	1,411.1 (1985)
Yen	473.4	Japan	214,902.4 (1985)
		Australia	1,411.1 (1985)
		South Africa	1,641.1 (1986)

Based on trade weighted exchange rates.  
 \* Washington, American account.  
 \* Bank of England index = 100.  
 \* Iceland quoted in U.S. currency.  
 \* Canada 11: C\$ 95.91=1.00

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England NLR: 5%	
(Last changed 3/7/88)	
Clearing Bank Base Rate 10%	
Discount Mkt Loans	
Overnight High 13	Low 14
Week Fixed: 13-15%	
Treasury Bills (Dis):	
3 months: 14 1/2%	Selling 2 months: 14 1/2%
3 months: 14 1/2%	3 months: 14 1/2%
Prime Bank Bill (Dis): Trades	
3 months: 12 1/2-13%	3 months: 14%

## US commodities

[illegible]

## EMS Currency Rates

	current	change	change	divergence
	central	against	from central adjusted	from
	rate	rate	rate	plurilateral
European franc	739.7687	0.9465	-1.65	-0.89
British pound	717.9336	0.9480	-1.68	1.55
German D-mark	656.3603	0.9485	-1.69	1.88
French franc	566.7619	0.9491	-1.70	1.88
Italian lire	536.7000	0.9493	-1.71	1.88
Dutch guilder	273.9432	0.9503	-1.77	1.91
Swiss franc	260.3300	0.9504	-1.78	1.91
Japanese yen	1157.79	1.0003	-0.93	-2.67

9. *Standard* are left the *ECU* (divergence positive change denotes weak and negative change denotes strong).  
 10. *Adjusted* from *plurilateral* weights to the *ECU*, and for the  *lira's* older divergence *South*.  
 11. *Standard* calculated by The Times.

## Euro- $\$$ Deposits Gold

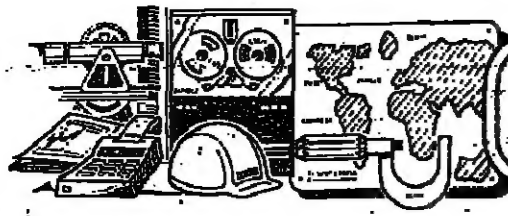
11 1/2 calls, 10¢-11¢, seven days.  
 11 1/2-11 3/4, one month, 10¢-11 1/2¢.  
 three months, 11 1/2-12 1/4, six  
 months, 12¢-12 1/2¢.

Gold fixed: am. \$711.00, an ounce  
 pm. \$710.30 close. \$708.50.  
 Kruggerand (per coin): \$729-730.  
 £300.25-304.25.  
 Sovereign (week): \$179.90-181.30  
 (\$74.75-75.75).

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]





# Recruitment Opportunities



\*\*\*Engineers\*\*\*Overseas Appointments\*\*\*Accountancy\*\*\*Finance\*\*\*Sales\*\*\*Overseas Appointments\*\*\*Accountancy\*\*\*Finance\*\*\*Sales\*\*\*Marketing\*\*\*General\*\*\*Computing\*\*\*Management & Executive Appointments\*\*\*

## Project Officer

### Research planning and report writing for Handyman Which? magazine

Handyman Which? - the Which? magazine about do-it-yourself and gardening - is looking for a Project Officer to join its editorial research team. Project Officers are responsible for planning and organising the research and testing on which the reports in the magazine are based. For each report, this involves finding out what questions consumers want answered, designing and commissioning the appropriate research, including laboratory testing and surveys of subscribers, analysing the results of the research and writing a draft report which is both technically accurate and understandable to the consumer. We are looking for someone with a good degree - a scientific discipline will be an advantage - who has the ability and judgement to write clearly, concisely and accurately and the initiative to work on his or her own, often under considerable pressure. Successful applicants are likely to have some working experience. Starting salary will be around £6,825 p.a. and benefits include pension and life insurance schemes, five weeks' holiday and luncheon vouchers. Please apply to the Personnel Manager for an application form at the address below.

# Which?

Consumers' Association  
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London WC2N 6DS

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This senior position has been created to meet the expanding range of garments produced and the markets in which they will be sold.

The successful applicant will be expected to progress to Director level. He or she will have overall control of the production departments of three sewing and one knitting factory.

He or she should have experience of all modern textile production techniques and be fully conversant with modern sewing aids. The job is based in Kirkcaldy, an important centre in the pleasant county of Fife, Scotland, renowned for excellent shopping centres, schools, social and recreational amenities and where very desirable housing is available.

Salary and benefits are commensurate with experience and are negotiable. Please write in confidence giving fullest details of career to date, to the Company Secretary, Babygro Limited, Hayfield, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.

## Babygro

## General Administrator Scottish Opera

Applications are invited from persons of proven business ability and appropriate artistic experience for this important executive position. Salary negotiable. Please write initially in strict confidence to Andrew Rait, Personnel Consultant, Selection Thomson Ltd., 15 North Clarendon Street, Glasgow G3 7NR or 38 Park Street, London W1Y 3PF.

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You must be a law graduate or professionally qualified with at least three years' secretarial experience. This post should be attractive to you if you are in your mid to late twenties, looking for an opportunity to widen your experience and to develop rapidly in a thoroughly professional and demanding environment.

Resumes including a daytime telephone number to J.G. Cameron, Executive Selection Division, Ref. CT278

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## FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Company has close to £100m turnover in the UK and forms a substantial part of international group manufacturing and trading in basic and intermediate materials. The organisation wishes to strengthen the business management with an individual who can readily grasp the significance of a corporate strategy and contribute to it.

The organisation is seeking an MBA or someone who has comparable experience and another suitable qualification indicative of a high level of mental ability. This does not lessen the need for a hard nosed practical individual who is prepared to pitch in with some really solid personal application. This situation is more directed to those who see their middle term goals geared towards financial management. In the long term anything is possible. Applicants must be prepared to work both in the Greater and Central London areas and not be averse to a stint further afield.

This is a job where the Group is essentially looking for a person rather than a hired hand. As a consequence, the salary and benefits will be tailored to attract someone of outstanding ability and are very much open to negotiation. Those interested should write to the Group Personnel Manager Box No. 1962F, The Times.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RESEARCH UNIT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

### DIRECTOR

The Social Science Research Council is seeking to appoint a full-time Director to succeed Professor Bain, who is moving on 1 October, 1981 to a Chair at the University of Warwick. The appointment will be set at professorial level and will carry tenure at the University. The work of the Unit has recently been favourably reviewed by the Council, which is to continue its financial support at least until 1990.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of SSRC, at 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4V 0SD. Applications, including a full c.v., should reach SSRC by 31 October, 1980.

## EXPORT SALES

Overseas Merchant and Confirming House requires Export Sales Director experienced in tractors and agricultural machinery with knowledge of Eastern European and Indian markets preferably with linguistic ability for those areas. Salary £12,000 plus benefits.

Box 1981 F, The Times

## TOP FLIGHT JOURNALIST

of utmost integrity and tenacity required by international group of companies, to investigate activities of consortium of lawyers, accountants and others (jointly concerned to act of industrial espionage and conspiracy to undermine the group's interests) as preparation for the institution of proceedings against them. Investigator will operate from 24/7 to be nominated, post office address.

Successful action leading to permanent termination of conspiracy to undermine the group's interests. Write in confidence to Box No. 5903 F, The Times.

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Opportunity for part qualified (under 25 years old) to handle computerised payroll, accounts, budgets, etc. for major international company in Harrow. Supervisory work, dealing with all levels of staff. Excellent benefits. Ring Patricia Harrison on: 01-895 7133, at

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### Administrative Secretary

The R.I.C.S. wish to appoint an Administrative Secretary who will have personal responsibility to the Secretary of the Quantity Surveyors Division for servicing committees and, in addition, will assist him in maintaining liaison with certain government and official bodies and other professional societies associated with the construction industry. A degree or a professional qualification could be an advantage. Age preferred - 23-30 years. Contributory pension, free life insurance, BUPA Group.

Salary: circa £6,000-£7,000 p.a.  
Application form and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, R.I.C.S., 12 Great George St., Westminster, London, SW1P 3AD. Tel.: 01-222 7800.

## ESTATES GOVERNORS OF ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT

A vacancy arises for the post of

### General Manager

when Mr G. V. White retires. The successful applicant will preferably be a qualified accountant or chartered secretary. For full details, write to G. V. White, FRICS, Secretary and General Manager, Estates Governors, Alleen's College of God's Gift, The Old College, Dulwich, SE21 7AE

## TWO MEDICAL SPECIALISTS CANADA

Two medical specialists are required for The Sudbury General Hospital, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. It has immediate need for fully qualified anaesthetist and ophthalmologist. Sudbury, the home of Laurentian University, is an active cultural and recreational city with a regional population of 165,000. The Sudbury General Hospital is a modern 510 bed hospital with a new emergency and departments of major branches of medicine. All support services are available. Immigration and working arrangements will be facilitated. Please contact Dr. R. Turner, Medical Officer, Sudbury Arch. 67-723 1277 between 2-5 p.m. on Monday, September 29th, or Tuesday, September 30th.

## ADVERTISING SALES EXECUTIVE for SPECIAL REPORTS

The Times has a vacancy for an experienced Sales Executive in the Special Reports Advertising Department to work as one of a small team selling advertising space to all sectors of the market at senior level.

Candidates should have a good educational background, have several years' successful sales experience and be highly motivated. Experience in media selling would be an advantage. Good salary, five weeks' holiday and a number of large company fringe benefits. Please send full personal and career details to: **Deborah Hayes** TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

## SCOTTISH HEALTH SERVICE COMMON SERVICES AGENCY INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION PRINCIPAL STATISTICIAN

Applications are invited for the above post which is in the Information Services Division responsible for collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistics relating to all aspects of the National Health Service in Scotland. The post, based in Edinburgh, is in the branch dealing with statistics and primary health care subjects, with special interest in pharmaceutical and dental topics. This is a senior management post and the successful applicant will have had experience in the information services field and preferably of the health service, as well as a degree or equivalent qualification in statistics, economics or other science-based discipline. Experience of the use of computers would also be an advantage.

Qualities or information can be arranged through the Director, Dr. M. A. Hoeman, on 01-552 6255 ext. 2562. Salary scale: £9,690-£12,355 p.a. (under review). N.H.S. Whitley Council conditions of service apply. Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Appointments Section, Common Services Agency, Trinity Park House, South Trinity Road, Edinburgh, EH5 3SE to whom completed applications should be sent by 17 October, 1980. Please quote reference number US06.

## HISTORIC HOUSE-HOTELS LTD. MARKETING/PUBLIC RELATIONS

We are recruiting two senior country houses, their guests and staff to work in the marketing and public relations departments. We wish to recruit someone who is sympathetic to our aims to market our historic houses and to represent our company to the public and press alike.

This position will be of interest to someone with relevant experience and a proven ability to develop and implement a marketing strategy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and implementation of a full-time basis.

We provide, and would like to receive, a BREVETIER and BREVETIER.

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## ACADEMIC LIBRARY CATALOGUERS (2)

Applications are invited for the post of CATALOGUER. Appointment will be for 2 years. Applicants should be chartered librarians with a working knowledge of German and it is essential to have an early appointment. Compensation is being considered although no final decision has been made. A knowledge of MARC and computerised cataloguing would be an advantage. Starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience will be in the range of £4,000-£5,000. Please apply to Box 2142 F, The Times.

## THE ENGLISH LACQUER SHOP

opening in Bloomsbury and of 100 years standing. We are now seeking a new shop selling lacquered furniture, clocks, tapestries, etc. The successful candidate will be responsible for the shop's operations and will be expected to develop the business. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## PRODUCER (CONTRACT)

BBC RADIO LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

who will be member of a creative group and required to produce and develop programmes for BBC Radio Light. The successful candidate will be responsible for the production and development of programmes for BBC Radio Light. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## PRESS OFFICER

For national research organisation. The Press Officer will be responsible for the organisation's public relations and will be expected to develop the organisation's public relations. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## TRAINING INFORMATION ASSISTANT

Graduate required by a major City 'Trade Organisation' to train in London. Salary £22,000 p.a. to £24,000 p.a. COVENT GARDEN APPTS. 35 FLEET STREET, E.C.4 01-355 7694

## INTERVIEWER

Interviewer need 18-25 required by major City 'Trade Organisation' to train in London. Salary £22,000 p.a. to £24,000 p.a. COVENT GARDEN APPTS. 35 FLEET STREET, E.C.4 01-355 7694

## STOCKBROKER - US shares, F&I

and securities. Must be registered with NASD as a 'registered representative' and must be a member of a stock exchange. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## NEW MODERN ART GALLERY

in London seeks experienced artist to manage gallery. Successful candidate will be responsible for the gallery's operations and will be expected to develop the gallery's public relations. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## ARTIST

Artist seeks young, friendly person to help around house, studio and garden. Must be a member of a stock exchange. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## LATIN AMERICA

Experienced specialist required by major City 'Trade Organisation' to train in London. Salary £22,000 p.a. to £24,000 p.a. COVENT GARDEN APPTS. 35 FLEET STREET, E.C.4 01-355 7694

## BRITISH POULTRY FEDERATION LTD.

The British Poultry Federation invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for a senior appointment at its London headquarters. The Federation is the established specialist voice for the Poultry and egg industries in the United Kingdom. The successful applicant will be one of two people jointly responsible to the Director-General for specific aspects of the Federation's work - and further special areas of activity will be the hatchery/breeder and export sectors. In addition, certain general duties will fall within the remit of this post. Essential requirements are an ability to work harmoniously in a small team, under the Director-General's leadership; a sound knowledge of poultry and egg production; initiative and a responsible approach; an ability to communicate effectively and enthusiastically in promoting the best interests of members. Preferred age range is 30-40. Knowledge of the poultry industry and of languages is desirable, but not essential. The salary and conditions of service will be commensurate with the importance attached to the appointment. If you are interested, please write for an application form and for further information to:

Director-General (Ref. SV4),  
British Poultry Federation,  
High Holborn House,  
52-54 High Holborn,  
London WC1V 6SX

## Fund Raiser

Hampshire/Surrey

Package c. £14,000 + car

For a national charity. Applicants must offer a record of success in fund raising, preferably with a professional fund raising organisation or a major charity. Some knowledge of the area would be useful. Preferred age 30-50. Reference 208. Write in confidence or telephone 01-489 2215.

Philip Egerton & Associates

Selection Consultants  
178/179 Piccadilly London W1V 0QP

## BUYING ASSISTANT

Aged 19-30, required to assist one of our buyers at our Putnam Merchandising Offices. A level education and some commercial experience desirable. The person appointed will be closely involved in the many aspects of buying and must have the ability to organise an complete own work efficiently and speedily. We offer an excellent salary, 5 day week, 21 days' holiday, discount and subsidised restaurant. Please contact:

The Personnel Department,  
THE BOOTS COMPANY LTD.,  
65-79 Fulham High Street,  
London, SW6  
Tel.: 01-731 1513.

## Cookery Editor

We are looking for an experienced editor to work on an exciting new cookery publication. An ability to write and a knowledge of food are essential. We offer excellent salaries and benefits, working for an international London-based company. Write to: Box No. 1967 F, The Times

## ASSISTANT SECRETAR

(£8,232.59.579 (increase pending))

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary. Applicants should have substantial teaching experience in secondary schools or higher education. Administrative experience is desirable. Forms and further details should be requested by post from the undersigned (or telephone 01-870 2144). Closing date: 7th October, 1980

D. H. BOARD, MA  
SCHOOL OF THE BOARD,  
LONDON REGIONAL EXAMINING BOARD,  
LYON HOUSE,  
104 WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET,  
LONDON SW18 1EL

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

Insurance people - 20 years experience. Salary £12,000 p.a. to £14,000 p.a. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Bath. Applications are invited for the post of:

## PROFESSOR OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

In the School of Electrical Engineering. The vacancy arises on the replacement of Professor W. C. Cripps who is retiring in 1981. Salary in the professional range will be £24,000 p.a. to £28,000 p.a. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## ECONOMICS AND ACCOUNT

Level 1000 required immediately. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## SCHOOL SECRETARY for 12

First school, Epsom, Surrey. Please send your curriculum vitae to E. R. Golding, F.C.A., Goodman House, 25-26 Fleet Street, London WC2R 3BH.

## Legal Appointment

are featured every TUESDAY for details ring 01-278 9161







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**THE DEADLINE FOR ALL CLOSING IS ONE CLEAR PUBLISHING DAY**

i.e. Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Saturday, etc.

Shops and alterations to copy to 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication. For Wednesday's issue, the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser.

On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

**CLASSIFIED RATES: PERSONAL COLUMNS**  
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per column (day)—£18.00 per full display—£18.00 per full display.

**APPOINTMENTS**  
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per column (day)—£18.00 per full display—£18.00 per full display.

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£3.00 per line—£15.00 per column (day)—£18.00 per full display—£18.00 per full display.

**WEEKEND SHOPAROUND**  
£12.00 per column full display.

**COURT CIRCULAR**  
£1.00 per line.

**BOX NUMBERS**  
£3.25.

Guard against typing back into the Times. If you do, you will receive a letter from the Times stating that your advertisement has been rejected.

**BIRTHS**  
On September 20th in St. Mary's Hospital, London, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, a son, James John Smith.

**BRUCE**  
On September 22nd, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, a son, Robert Bruce.

**CATHERINE**  
On September 23rd, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Catherine, a daughter, Elizabeth Catherine.

**ELLEN**  
On September 24th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Ellen, a daughter, Margaret Ellen.

**FOUR**  
On September 25th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Four, a son, David Four.

**FURDSON**  
On September 26th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Furdson, a daughter, Susan Furdson.

**GARY**  
On September 27th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Gary, a son, Michael Gary.

**HELEN**  
On September 28th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Helen, a daughter, Jennifer Helen.

**JOHN**  
On September 29th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John, a son, William John.

**KATE**  
On September 30th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Kate, a daughter, Sarah Kate.

**LEAH**  
On October 1st, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Leah, a son, Daniel Leah.

**MARY**  
On October 2nd, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Mary, a daughter, Rebecca Mary.

**NICK**  
On October 3rd, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Nick, a son, Christopher Nick.

**OLIVIA**  
On October 4th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Olivia, a daughter, Emily Olivia.

**PETER**  
On October 5th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Peter, a son, James Peter.

**QUINN**  
On October 6th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, a daughter, Rachel Quinn.

**ROSE**  
On October 7th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Andrew Rose.

**STEVE**  
On October 8th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Steve, a daughter, Hannah Steve.

**TIM**  
On October 9th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Tim, a son, Benjamin Tim.

# BIRTHS

**GATHEBY**  
On September 23rd, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Gatheby, a son, James Gatheby.

**ROBINSON**  
On September 24th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, a daughter, Elizabeth Robinson.

**ROBERTS**  
On September 25th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, a son, William Roberts.

**ROSE**  
On September 26th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Sarah Rose.

**ROSE**  
On September 27th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Daniel Rose.

**ROSE**  
On September 28th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Emily Rose.

**ROSE**  
On September 29th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Andrew Rose.

**ROSE**  
On September 30th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Rachel Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 1st, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Benjamin Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 2nd, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Hannah Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 3rd, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, James Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 4th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Elizabeth Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 5th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, William Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 6th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Sarah Rose.

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On October 7th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Daniel Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 8th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Emily Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 9th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Andrew Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 10th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Rachel Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 11th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Benjamin Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 12th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Hannah Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 13th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, James Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 14th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Elizabeth Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 15th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, William Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 16th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Sarah Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 17th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Daniel Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 18th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Emily Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 19th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Andrew Rose.

**ROSE**  
On October 20th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Rachel Rose.

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On October 21st, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a son, Benjamin Rose.

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**ROSE**  
On October 30th, 1980, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, a daughter, Rachel Rose.

# DEATHS

**TURNER**  
On September 21st, 1980, at his home, 12, St. Mary's Road, London, Mr. John Turner, aged 78, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 22nd, 1980, at his home, 15, St. John's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 72, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 23rd, 1980, at his home, 18, St. Peter's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 75, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 24th, 1980, at his home, 21, St. Paul's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 78, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 25th, 1980, at his home, 24, St. James's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 81, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 26th, 1980, at his home, 27, St. George's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 84, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 27th, 1980, at his home, 30, St. Andrew's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 87, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 28th, 1980, at his home, 33, St. Nicholas's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 90, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 29th, 1980, at his home, 36, St. Martin's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 93, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On September 30th, 1980, at his home, 39, St. Michael's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 96, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 1st, 1980, at his home, 42, St. Anthony's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 99, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 2nd, 1980, at his home, 45, St. Thomas's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 102, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 3rd, 1980, at his home, 48, St. Peter's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 105, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 4th, 1980, at his home, 51, St. John's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 108, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 5th, 1980, at his home, 54, St. Paul's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 111, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 6th, 1980, at his home, 57, St. George's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 114, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 7th, 1980, at his home, 60, St. Andrew's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 117, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 8th, 1980, at his home, 63, St. Nicholas's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 120, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 9th, 1980, at his home, 66, St. Martin's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 123, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 10th, 1980, at his home, 69, St. Michael's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 126, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 11th, 1980, at his home, 72, St. Anthony's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 129, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 12th, 1980, at his home, 75, St. Thomas's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 132, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 13th, 1980, at his home, 78, St. Peter's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 135, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 14th, 1980, at his home, 81, St. John's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 138, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 15th, 1980, at his home, 84, St. Paul's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 141, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 16th, 1980, at his home, 87, St. George's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 144, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 17th, 1980, at his home, 90, St. Andrew's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 147, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 18th, 1980, at his home, 93, St. Nicholas's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 150, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 19th, 1980, at his home, 96, St. Martin's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 153, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 20th, 1980, at his home, 99, St. Michael's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 156, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 21st, 1980, at his home, 102, St. Anthony's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 159, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 22nd, 1980, at his home, 105, St. Thomas's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 162, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 23rd, 1980, at his home, 108, St. Peter's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 165, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 24th, 1980, at his home, 111, St. John's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 168, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 25th, 1980, at his home, 114, St. Paul's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 171, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 26th, 1980, at his home, 117, St. George's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 174, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 27th, 1980, at his home, 120, St. Andrew's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 177, died of natural causes.

**WALTON**  
On October 28th, 1980, at his home, 123, St. Nicholas's Road, London, Mr. John Walton, aged 180, died of natural causes.

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN  
where more of your money goes to research, the campaign has one of the lowest expenses to income ratios of any charity.

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